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** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

In Search of Government
Average Family—and Hats
Tongues Beyond Syllables

¶ **Throes of Government**—Across the day's news run tremors of unrest, taking form in assassin bullets fired unsuccessfully at Governor Blanton Winship of Puerto Rico, more rioting in Palestine, wars, and a wide variety of political skirmishes. The business of governing human relationships lays its daily challenge before all of us. At Athens, Georgia, the Institute of Public Affairs recently weighed the proper functions of government. How extensive should the powers of government be? The Institute was considering federal powers in the United States. Yet the same question, coupled with "Who shall rule?" underlies much of every day's news. • Each of us, regardless of his immediate world, lives also in that larger world where humanity seeks greater security and peace. It is a help to see that even the most complex international dispute derives from a multitude of everyday details. We can at least lay hold on our part in a more harmonious adjustment of these details. Self-rule is the vital first step toward better government.

¶ **Hats, $3; Suit Every Four Years**—How much does the average American family have to spend? From $1,200 to $1,500 a year, reports the American Home Economics Association. This means rarely a telephone, seldom steam heat, a suit every four years for Dad, $3 for Mom's winter and summer hats—both of them, and food none too nourishing. And America's living standard leads the world. • Guess we're nowhere near overproduction in terms of human needs. When the economists talk of overproduction, they mean that the price structure, among other things, gets in the way of making the products of our machines available to all who need them.

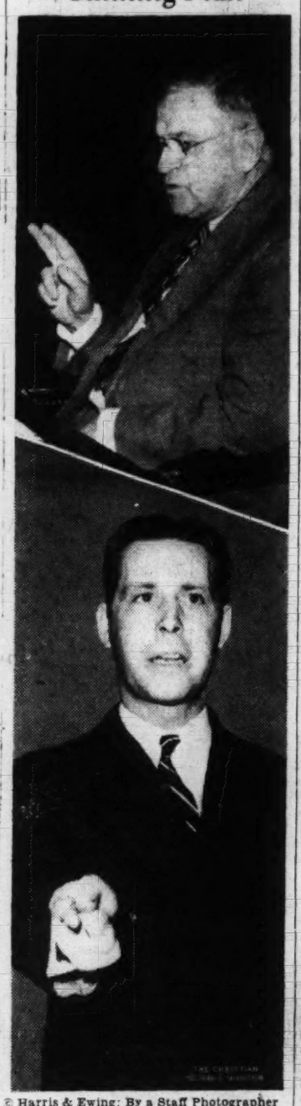
¶ **Consumers' Council**—Regina in Saskatchewan, Canada, is out to see that the consumer is at least protected against price-fixing operations that put monopoly profit ahead of meeting human needs. The Consumers' Council of Ten includes representatives of government, the schools, women, labor, trade, and co-operative associations. In Canada, as a whole, small enterprises and "legitimate" competition are protected by an administrative agency dating from 1923. • No wonder Canada is interested in the Congressional monopoly investigation now underway in the United States, as well as the Department of Justice suit against alleged trusts in the motion picture industry!

¶ **How is Business?**—Recovery, like prosperity, has become the maker and breaker of governments. Knowing this, government bends every effort to promote recovery for political as well as for humanitarian reasons. Not long ago things looked glum. The Roosevelt Recovery gave way to the Roosevelt Recession. The much-discussed pump (have you ever run across it wheezing dryly beside some country lane?) was primed, by the billions. Business indexes are now rising. Steel production gains 4 points to 36 per cent of capacity. It is just a month since prices of steel were cut by the U. S. Steel Corporation from 7 to 17 per cent. Possibly some more of that unused productive capacity—nearly two-thirds—could go into use if the price structure allowed. Copper prices meanwhile are rising; shipbuilding is up 139 per cent in the first half of this year, and so on. But a New York bank puts this question: Whether the recovery is genuine, or only a result of "artificial means." • That's a poser, for individuals and business as well as for government. The more we keep a long-range view, the more likely we are to avoid some future pitfalls.

¶ **Economic Security or Religion?**—If we had been phrasing the question put by Fortune Magazine to a cross-section of the public we might have worded it differently. But the results are illuminating when necessary reservations are made. In a world of economic stress, 36.5 per cent of all those questioned replied that in their opinion the world needs more religion rather than greater economic security. Frankly bewildered answers included 11.6 per cent. A few, 3.5 per cent, combined economic security and religion. • James had something to say that would back up the latter view: "If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of daily food, And one of you say unto them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body; what doth it profit?" (James 2:15-16) To meet the test of these times, religion by whatever name it is known finds men and women reaching out for the refreshment of a spirituality that includes the meeting of human needs.

¶ **The Illinois Collie** who ran into burning farm buildings to chase two litters of pigs out to safety may not have known the 60 words attributed to an "average dog." Maybe he knew more. He certainly manifested a language above words, of unselfishness and alertness.

'Cunning Plan'



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Harold L. Ickes
(Above)—Secretary of the Interior

Maurice J. Tobin
(Below)—Mayor of Boston

New Plea to WPA For City Hall Aid Planned by Tobin

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will go to Washington within a few days to request new WPA projects for Boston—among them, one to rebuild the interior of the present City Hall. He will disregard charges made last night by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, that Mr. Tobin has a "cunningly-laid plan" among his proposals.

The Mayor in reply to Mr. Ickes reiterated today that he is convinced the City cannot afford a new City Hall; that he never asked Mr. Ickes, National PWA Administrator, for a PWA grant under which a new $3,000,000 structure could be built; and that he considered the

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League Seeks Ways to Fight Depressions

Two Geneva Groups Start World-Wide Approach to Problem

Survey by I. L. O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Two sections of the League of Nations have started work simultaneously to accumulate the vast amount of information necessary to cope with the problem of economic depressions. One special League Committee, under the direction of Sir Frederick Phillips of Great Britain, has begun a comprehensive study of the whole question, in collaboration with the League's permanent Economic and Financial Committees. At the same time, the International Labor Organization has initiated an investigation of the use of public works as an instrument to mitigate economic depressions.

The League Committee, dealing with more general questions, will require some time even to outline its survey. The I. L. O. Committee, on the other hand, has already formulated a plan for gathering comprehensive information from Governments, which is necessary before any conclusions can be reached.

25 Nations Collaborate

The first session of the Public Works Committee, held at Geneva in June, was attended by representatives of 25 countries. The discussions revealed that almost all these countries have resorted to some degree of advance planning of public works as a means of regulating volume of employment. Some experiments made during the recent depression, it was admitted, have not worked out as well as had been expected; but this was attributed, at least in part, to the fact that they were improvised, and had been applied without adequate preparation.

Several countries are now drawing up programs of public works covering a long period of years, carefully formulated by experts and adapted to special conditions in the districts for which they are intended. These schemes are held in reserve, to be applied whenever the occasion seems appropriate. Such advance planning, the Committee decided, could be improved by wider acquaintance with similar plans and experiments in other countries.

Governments associated with the International Labor Organization have therefore been asked to submit information about public works in their countries, and the extent of advance planning. For the purpose of this survey, "public works" are defined as "all works undertaken by central, regional or local authorities or with the aid of subsidies or loans from such authorities or supervised by them."

Information Sought

The first part of a questionnaire drawn up for submission to Governments asks information on various kinds of public works, such as roads, bridges, tunnels, land reclamation, irrigation, port construction, airports, public utilities, etc., and also concerning the bodies re-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Legality of Naming Black Issue Before American Bar

Adverse criticism of SEC in a committee report also brought up—Referred to committees.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 26 (AP)—Two legal issues of national importance came before the American Bar Association at the outset of its sessions here, as Jerome N. Frank, Commissioner of the Security and Exchange Commission, defended the Commission against adverse criticism in a committee report of the bar, and the question was raised as to the constitutionality of Justice Hugo L. Black's appointment to the Supreme Court.

Both issues were referred to committee, and the Association listened to an appeal from another Justice of the Supreme Court, Stanley F. Reed, for a legal mentality in the United States that is flexible, adjustable to change, and thus tolerant.

Meanwhile the Association's section on municipal law, headed by Murray Seasongood, former Cincinnati Mayor, today launched a movement designed he said to end "boss control" over public lawyers. The section urged appointment of municipal attorneys by the merit system in a resolution drafted for adoption by the Association's legislative body, the House of Delegates.

Arthur T. Vanderbilt, bar association President, applauded the movement as "one of the real high spots" of the convention and the need of reforms it proposed was emphasized by Cleveland's Mayor, Harold H. Burton, in a statement before the committee.

Commissioner Frank of the SEC questioned the fairness of a report on administrative law by a committee headed by Dean Emeritus Roscoe Pound of Harvard Law School and asserted the committee had "defamed" Commission Chairman William O. Douglas.

The committee mentioned SEC in a discussion of a "tendency to make decisions on the basis of preformed opinions and prejudices" and, Mr. Frank said, "quoted with approval

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Acme

Arthur T. Vanderbilt
President of American Bar Association

Earle Charges Judiciary With 'Dictatorship'

Pennsylvania Governor Strives to Avert Investigation

Plea to Assembly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 26—Pennsylvania's Democrats were in action here again today to effectuate Gov. George H. Earle's exhortations against a "judicial dictatorship"—and forestall a grand jury investigation of charges of corruption against him and his Administration on the Criminal Court calendar for Aug. 8.

This is the third move by Pennsylvania's first Democratic Governor in 44 years to block the action of political enemies which now looms with respect to the November election and its issue of political control of the State with the same prominence as it did for the May primary.

Addressing the predominantly Democratic General Assembly here, Governor Earle defined the "vindication" session as "a test of the legal system under which we live," his whole emphasis turning on the assertion that the judicial branch had lent itself to a "star-chamber political fishing expedition" which puts "Constitutional government in jeopardy" with an invasion of the realm of legislative prerogatives.

Dictatorship Charged

"In this invasion the powers vested in the legislative branch have been usurped," he declared, "Constitutional guarantees of the independence of executive and legislative branches have been violated, and a dictatorial overlordship of the judiciary has been asserted.

"In all the 300 years of this State's history no such action has ever before succeeded. Time and again the courts have consistently respected the Constitutional provision under which our State Government is divided into three co-ordinate branches, executive, legislative, and judicial, none of which is subject to domination or control by the others.

"Now, by its present action, the judiciary has made a scrap of paper of the Constitution and its own prior decisions . . . .

"The situation would be comparable on a much larger scale if any United States attorney in even the most remote and sparsely-settled State were to launch a grand jury investigation of the official conduct of the President of the United States and the officers of his Cabinet.

Supervision Defined

"I need not remind you that the operations of the Executive Department involve the entire State, not any single county, and that, therefore, they must be under the supervision of that agency which represents the entire State, which is the General Assembly."

It is rare in Pennsylvania that even passing heed is paid by politicians to an outgoing Governor in his last

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Runciman Named As 'Mediator' In Czechoslovakia

British Premier says peace aims will be pursued with regard to interests and honor of Empire.

LONDON, July 26 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain declared in the House of Commons today, amid cheers, "Let no one imagine that though we seek peace we are willing to sacrifice even for peace British honor and British vital interests."

The Prime Minister was defending his foreign policy in the last debate before a three-months' parliamentary recess.

"Our aim is not the less peaceable because no one can imagine we have reason to fear any foe," he declared.

Mr. Chamberlain asserted that the armed strength of the country became more formidable day by day and went on:

"But while that tremendous power remained as a guarantee that we could defend ourselves if we were attacked, we were not unmindful of the fact that though it was good to have a giant's strength it was tyrannous to use it."

Will Work Independently

During the debate the Prime Minister announced that Viscount Runciman, former Cabinet Minister, had agreed to become investigator and mediator in the dispute between the Czechoslovak Government and its autonomy-seeking Germanic and other minorities.

He said that the Former President of the Board of Trade would work independently of the British Government in an effort to solve the problem which was disturbing Europe.

This step, Mr. Chamberlain said, was taken "in response to a request from the Czech Government." But Lord Runciman would not have the powers of arbitration with which Mr. Winston Churchill wanted him invested if both sides of the Czech minority dispute agreed.

To Mr. Churchill, Mr. Chamberlain replied, "We have not yet heard from the Sudeten Germans."

A Buttress for Peace

Referring to King George's visit to France last week, the Prime Minister said, "the friendship of France and Britain was in itself a solid buttress for peace."

"That unity," he said, "was strengthened and confirmed by the conversations which took place between Lord Halifax and French Ministers in Paris."

He declared there was no mystery about the conversations, adding that "there have been no new undertakings and no new commitments on either side—there was a general discussion of common interests."

Turning to Spain, Mr. Chamberlain announced that Insurgent authorities had agreed to a British proposal for investigation of bombings of British ships which appeared deliberate to the Government.

Inquiry Into Bombings

He said the inquiry would be made by two naval officers, one to be named by Britain and the other by the Insurgents.

If they agreed an attack was deliberate, Mr Chamberlain stated, the Insurgents would pay immediate compensation. If they disagreed, the matter would be referred to a third party of British or Spanish nationality.

Deferring to the Sudeten German problem, Mr. Chamberlain said, "We have done everything we could to facilitate a peaceful solution."

He said Britain had impressed on both Czechoslovak and German Governments "our own sense of the desirability of restraint."

"We have noted with satisfaction the efforts which the Czechoslovak Government has made and we have been happy to receive assurances, recently renewed, from the German Government of their own desire for a peaceful settlement."

General Appeasement Sought

Summing up, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"If only we could find some peaceful solution of this Czechoslovak question, I should feel that the way was open again to further effort in a general appeasement—an appeasement which cannot be attained until we can be satisfied that no major course of difference or dispute remains unsettled."

Mr. Chamberlain said that negotiations for an Anglo-American trade pact had "come down to certain instances of exceptional difficulty and they are not entirely resolved."

He said, however, there was good will on both sides and "I hope we won't have to wait too long before

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

By a Staff Artist

Viscount Runciman
British trade expert may mediate Czech-Sudeten case

Czech Parliament Called to Debate Minorities Bill

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 25 (AP)—Premier Milan Hodza today summoned Parliament to meet Aug. 2 for a session at which the Government's nationalities statute will be submitted in an effort to appease Germanic and other minorities.

The statute will not be considered immediately, however, as various other measures on the calendar have the right of way.

The date on which the measure will be laid before Czechoslovakia's legislators depends on progress of inter-party consultations and on negotiations with Konrad Henlein's Sudeten German Party, the most persistent of the nation's autonomy-demanding factions.

Dr. Hodza hoped to be able to submit the completed draft of the proposed minorities statute to the leaders of the Nazi-supported minority in the immediate future.

Authoritative sources said the Premier was optimistic that the Republic's 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans would be surprised at the liberality of the Government's provisions.

After the draft has been submitted to the Henleinists, it will be handed to Hungarian and Polish minorities.

[President Eduard Beneš and Dr. Hodza are understood to have "accepted in principle" the plan for Lord Runciman to act in the Czech-Sudeten German crisis.]

U. S. Boasts 27 Clevelands; Britain, 48 Charlie Chaplins

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—The United States postal service—which is making its 163rd anniversary—has one problem as old as itself—poorly-addressed letters.

The same difficulty harassed Benjamin Franklin when in 1775 the Continental Congress established the Continental Post Office and made him Postmaster General.

He forecast hopefully that the Colonials some day would learn to write names more plainly, but—they didn't and their descendants have not yet learned.

A postal official estimates now that poor handwriting costs the Government about $1,500,000 a year. There is no telling what the people pay for it individually, he added.

The main offenders are:

1. Character handwriters—people who try to pen their personalities on the outside of a letter.

2. Careless abbreviaters—folks who write "Mo.," and let the postal clerks decide whether it's Missouri or Montana.

3. Just plain poor writing.

The similarity of city names is another thing that almost drives the clerks out of their cages. Take Cleveland, for instance. The nation has 26 besides the one in Ohio. And there are 28 Troys, and 12 Birminghams.

Cities causing a lot of trouble right now are: Homestead, Pa., and Honesdale, Pa.; Chino, Calif., and Chico, Calif.; Macon, Ill., and Macomb, Ill.; Dillon, Mont., and Dillon, Mo.; Winona, Minn., and Winona, Miss.

It's hard to believe, but:

More than 100,000 Americans didn't put any address on letters last year. They didn't, in fact, write anything on the envelopes—just mailed them blank.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Forty-eight fat buff envelopes have been posted from an office here addressed to Charlie Chaplin—but the great comedian will never get them.

The same thing applies to the 37 fat buff envelopes sent out, addressed to Stanley Baldwin, and to the 10 addressed to Winston Churchill. Not one of them will ever plop through the letter-boxes of either Earl Baldwin or statesman Churchill.

For the envelopes were never meant to reach "the" Charlie Chaplin, "the" Stanley Baldwin, "the" Winston Churchill, only 48, 37, and 10 other Chaplins, Baldwins, and Churchills, respectively.

These bearers of famous names are among the 27,000,000 workers on the lists of the Ministry of Labor Records Office at Kew, which has just issued new unemployment insurance books to about half that number.

The records reveal that there are nearly 800 Walter Scotts and more than 150 John Bulls in Britain to say nothing of 406,000 Smiths and 305,000 Joneses.

Union of Seaports Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANTWERP, Belgium—First steps to form a modern western European union of seaports, framed after the pattern of the Hanseatic League, were taken here recently when the Hanseatic towns' congress held early in July decided to set up a committee for the establishment of a new Hanseatic League.

The presence of Leopold, King of the Belgians, lent special emphasis to the first session of the congress which was attended by official delegates from 15 foreign towns and ports, among which were some which did not belong to the old Hanseatic League but which maintain close commercial relations with Antwerp.

Among those present were the President of the Senate of Danzig, the Oberbürgermeister of Cologne, the Burgomasters of Strasburg, Bergen (Norway), Visby (Sweden), representatives of Riga and of four Netherlands towns: Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dordrecht, and Arnhem.

The aims of the joint action as contemplated by the sponsors of the new Hanseatic League and outlined at the Congress were: a lowering of customs barriers, stabilization of currencies, improvement of international credit, unification of legislation concerning sea transport, and international business transactions.

Mayors Offer Aid to Stay War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 26—Voicing "horror and indignation against the barbarous slaughter of helpless women and children," 34 American Mayors have dispatched to Viscount Cecil of Chelwood and Pierre Cot, President of the International Peace Campaign, a message pledging support of any move to curb the brutalities of war.

Action by the chief executives of so many municipalities, among which are the largest in the Nation, was seen here as indicating that public opinion in the United States is outraged at the bombing of unfortified, open cities and foresees in such a form of warfare a definite threat to world civilization.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York City, and Mayor S. Davis Wilson of Philadelphia, are the most influential signers of the document in point of populations within their jurisdiction. Others whose signatures were appended include:

Richard W. Rearding, Detroit; Frank L. Shaw, Los Angeles; B. F. Dickman, St. Louis, Mo.; Angelo J. Rossi, San Francisco; George E. Leach, Minneapolis, Minn.; Robert S. Maestri, New Orleans, La.; James G. Stewart, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. C. Ellenstein, Newark, N. J.; B. B. Smith, Kansas City, Mo.; Andrew Broadus, Louisville, Ky.; Joseph K. Carson, Jr., Portland, Ore.; Myron B. Gessaman, Columbus, Ohio; George A. Sprague, Dallas, Texas; William B. Hartsfield, Atlanta, Ga.; Lee D. Schroy, Akron, Ohio.

Also C. K. Quin, San Antonio, Texas; R. H. W. Drechsel, Fort Worth, Texas; Jasper McLevy, Bridgeport, Conn.; M. L. Conkling, Des Moines, Iowa; John M. Wallace, Salt Lake City, Utah; George C. Blume, Jacksonville, Fla.; F. G. Sutherlin, Spokane, Wash.; R. E. L. Chancey, Tampa, Fla.; R. M. Hitch, Savannah, Ga.; E. N. Ament, Berkeley, Calif.; Max Templeton, Lansing, Mich.; W. T. Wilson, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Cecil F. Bates, Mobile, Ala.; D. B. Dawson, Charleston, S. C.; James R. Law, Madison, Wis.; John W. Kapp, Jr., Springfield, Ill., and Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee, Wis.

U. S. Gifts to Spain

WASHINGTON (AP)—American contributions disbursed to both sides in the Spanish civil war have passed the $1,000,000 mark since May, 1937, the State Department reported.

Silver Lining to Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—When a house painter approached a depositors' window in a Winston-Salem bank with two tin buckets, they did not contain paint—but exactly 218 pounds of silver dollars, which he had saved since the depression began in 1929.

The money represented a considerable number of silver dollars—3,500 to be exact. In addition to this amount, the painter's wife presented for deposit currency amounting to $3,200.

The silver was not deposited at the moment, but was placed in one of bank's vaults, to be recounted.

When the depression started, the couple began putting aside every dollar which was not actually necessary to run the household.

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Intimate Message From the Country

Presidential Tour Shows West Didn't Feel Recession Particularly Until Miasma of Fear From East Crept In

Traveling across a continent with a President is not the best way to survey the economic status of the nation. But you get ideas which augment and sometimes correct the impressions conveyed by bare statistics. And on the return trip to the East, which this reporter is making later this summer, there will be opportunity for more exact researches.

For what they are worth, here are some impressions that considerably alter the conclusions pervading both Washington and Wall Street. The information didn't come from politicians; it came from newspaper and business people:

1. In Kentucky, we were told that "things haven't been bad here during this so-called recession. We hear it's terribly tough in the industrial cities, but it wasn't bad here."

2. In Oklahoma, they said: "Of course, we haven't been hit the way you were in the East. Both farming and the oil business have held up well."

3. In Texas, numerous authorities said: "You know, we escaped most of this last recession. We've really got along fine. We hear it's terrible back where you came from."

4. In Colorado, Nevada, and Utah they said: "Oh, we haven't minded this recession much, except in copper—which is virtually shutdown—and silver. Farming conditions are fine. We're having the best crops in years, and prices haven't broken."

5. In California—San Francisco and Los Angeles—they said: "The shipping business is knocked in a cocked hat, but other things have held up well. We hear that Back East it's fearfully bad, but really, we're in pretty good shape."

¶ ¶ ¶

All of which adds up to the conclusion that in farming and the consumer-goods industries—especially in retailing and services—the recession that began last autumn has had very little effect. Farm income has been maintained pretty well everywhere. There have been no buyer's strikes. Currently, buying "drives" are under way in widely separated parts of the country, with perceptible effects—merchants told us.

Perhaps the most interesting thing told us—a note repeated all the way from Kentucky to the coast—ran like this: "Well, we were getting along pretty well, but our general manager went Back East, and he got such a dose of gloom in the New York offices that he came back with yards of crepe and began to re-trench here at home. We were all right until that happened."

One could trace the psychological path of the recession from the Atlantic to the Pacific, noticing how the fear-mesmerism swept through public thinking, even when contrary to local facts and conditions and realities. In short, one can gather all along the way the evidence that proves the late slump to be in great part a "crisis of confidence," however else it may be based on inevitable economic conditions in the business cycle. And it seems to have been this fear psychology that turned a corrective down-turn almost into a stampede.

Likewise, one can trace the path of reassurance that began when the stock market turned upward inexplicably at the end of June. The effects of the new optimism that swept into Wall Street spread out to the country with similar rapidity. More than one local business man with whom we talked said: "Yes, things have certainly improved a lot in the last two weeks. Looks bright, now."

¶ ¶ ¶

Now, this all is by necessity a generalization based on rather superficial data. But it surely points to a situation which needs constantly to be realized: the role that suggestion and unfounded fear play in the economic fabric of the Nation—a situation which determines wages and employment, bread-and-butter and self-respect not only for common workmen but for the hard-pressed executive who has to meet a pay roll. It is not a new generalization, but it is often overlooked. This writer, running into precisely the same comments from the western slope of the Alleghanies to the shores of the Pacific, presents one more modest bill of particulars, one more indication of the problem to be handled, one more hint at the declaration of independence from unfounded suggestion which clear-thinking business men ought to proclaim.

One more conclusion: That the West, just as in the days when mortgages held in Wall Street and State Street built up a debtor-complex against the East, may resent having it, depressions made for it on the Atlantic Seaboard and shipped out here.

Nothing here written, of course, controverts the admitted facts: That heavy industry slumped to serious lows during the nine months ending in June; that production in steel and automobile manufacture and most other branches of manufacture was so bad as to return cities like Pittsburgh and Cleveland and Detroit to some of the conditions of 1932. And the country is interdependent, and a slump in the purchasing power of the millions who work in the industrial areas is bound to be felt in the rest of the country.

But there is no reason to make things worse than they were. Little or nothing of the 1932 atmosphere is to be felt in nearly all of the areas outside of urban manufacturing or mining towns—and we traveled in many of these states in 1932, too. And the people are looking up, and ahead.

E. D. C.

In the Boston Section:

Two vessels aground; two collide in fog.

Russians restricted in Navy Yard visit.

Will Martin get Roosevelt aid? Vermont asks.

Compulsory insurance defended at Bar meeting.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section.

Beginning on Page 9

New York City Speeds Building On Giant Port for All Planes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Facing the prospect of early inauguration of transatlantic passenger and express services, New York City is today rushing work on the enormous airport under way at North Beach, Queens, to serve as the chief western sky harbor for oceanic flights.

When completed at a cost of $15,000,000, the giant project is expected to provide the United States with one of the largest and most complete air terminals in the world, officials said. It is for land planes and seaplanes.

Aircraft from England, France, Germany, Holland, Canada, Bermuda, the Bahamas, and Latin America are expected to make the base their New York home.

The combination of a land and marine airport is held to promise unusual savings in time for long distance travel. For example, it was suggested that a passenger journeying from London to San Francisco might pass 18 hours on the transatlantic portion of his voyage, transfer immediately upon landing here to an American transcontinental plane, and arrive at his destination 18 hours later. Thus the complete trip could be made in 36 hours on regular schedule and without the necessity of time-consuming transfers.

Regular Schedules Next

Unusual public interest is attached to the North Beach improvement program in view of the fact that only delivery of suitable equipment prevents Pan American Airways from beginning transatlantic service, while British, French, and German air lines plan to conclude survey flights this summer preliminary to the start of regular operations next year.

Great Britain inaugurated its 1939 tests last week by dispatching the pickapack monoplane Mercury from Foynes, Ireland, and Germany only a day later got its program underway by catapulting the seaplane Nordmeer from the parent steamer Schwabenland near the Azores. Both craft arrived promptly at the temporary air base at Port Washington, on Manhasset Bay, Long Island, and were returned home for further surveys.

By the time these test planes have finished their work and air lines set regular equipment in operation, the Port Washington base is due to be abandoned for North Beach Airport, which is held to be in a particularly favorable position for a combined land and seaplane base and, besides, is much nearer the central business district of the city.

With water on three sides for the landing and maneuvering of marine equipment and complete freedom from high buildings or other obstructions, the airport site borders the Grand Central Parkway and is located not far from the new Triborough Bridge. It is only 10 minutes' drive to the 125th Street Station of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and 25 minutes from the Grand Central Station, where a new union air passenger station is planned.

Still another factor which leads municipal officials to hope for unusual success for the North Beach airport is that the site of New York's 1939 World Fair is only five minutes away by automobile. It is expected that the terminal will be operating by the time the exposition opens next April 30.

Although interconnected, the land and sea bases are distinct parts of the airport. That for land planes has been designed to accommodate the largest transcontinental craft now under construction or contemplated in the near future. Likewise, the other base is believed large enough for the biggest transatlantic sea planes.

Of the $15,000,000 estimated cost of the project, the Federal Government, through the Works Progress Administration, is supplying $10,000,000. The balance is being raised by New York City.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia has sponsored the program of construction through the Department of Docks, and that division of the municipal Government, together with the WPA and Delano & Aldrich, architects, have planned the improvement.

Hospitality for Planes

Flanked by three large hangars, the land plane portion of the field includes an administration building and four chief runways from 150 to 200 feet wide and from 3,500 to 4,700 feet long. The runways will be surfaced with asphalt macadam. In front of the administration building there will be a concrete apron 400 feet wide.

Twelve airplanes may load and unload at one time, according to plans for the terminal, but the general public will have no direct access to the flying field proper. All terminal operations will be conducted under cover.

Smaller in area than the land plane base, the marine airport will have but two hangars, but these are to be by far the largest on the field, admitting ships with a wing spread of 220 feet. Connected with the buildings will be repair shops and storage rooms.

Flying boats will use either Flushing Bay or the East River to land and take off. Extensive bulkheads and turning basins are under construction to give access to these stretches of water.

The Camera Views the News

© Harris & Ewing

A Diplomat's Family

Mrs. George C. Pirie, wife of the Air Attaché of the British Embassy in Washington, is pictured with her two children, Elizabeth and Alan. They arrived in Washington last fall when Mr. Pirie took over his new duties. With the development of aviation the position of Air Attaché is becoming increasingly important.

Wide World

Tackling the Atlantic in Sailboat

There are other ways of crossing the Atlantic than in a speeding airplane and this 38-foot sailboat, the Holland, is an example. J. G. Kuijt (left), a retired planter of the Netherlands Indies, is shown with the two members of his crew, Dirk Hoffman and Eugene Heinz, while the boat was anchored at Montauk, N. Y. They hope to make the crossing to Holland in from 25 to 35 days.

Argentina Plans To Ban Dumping In Textile Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The Argentine Government has given a pledge to the Textile Workers' Union that foreign dumping will not be allowed to prejudice local industry. A deputation from the union complained especially of falling wages and unemployment through this class of competition.

Japan appears to be the special target of both the workers and the employers' complaints, and it is significant that considerable publicity is being effected to acquaint Argentines with working costs and conditions in that country. In one booklet on the subject Japanese competition was described as "social dumping."

Anglo-American complaints of business lost through dumping by foreign rivals are not so general as among national manufacturers. Manchester trade, especially, is protected to a certain extent by customs assessment according to weight, which means, in many cases, that high-quality goods, being lighter, are not penalized as much as low quality in the tariff.

It has also been explained in some quarters that national factories' difficulties are of a passing character. Last year cotton dropped in value throughout the world as a result of large crops. The Argentine crop, however, was a failure, so that local industry, forced to buy nationally because foreign cotton pays a heavy duty, had to pay a high price for its raw material.

Foreign textiles are now literally pouring into the country. Local competition is futile, for the difference in price is more than the customs penalty paid by importers. Many thousands of workers are rendered idle and competent observers consider that six to nine months must pass before normalcy reigns again.

Parker Dam Joins Boulder to Save Imperial Valley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARKER DAM, Calif.—Back into its old bed rolled the Colorado River on July 1 as Parker Dam was put in service.

The event signalized the completion of the structure to regulate the downstream flow of the river and to store sufficient water for the upstream intake pumps of the Colorado River Aqueduct which next year is to start carrying a billion gallons of water daily to the 13 coastal cities of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

The dam was begun in 1936 and on Oct. 2 of that year the river was diverted around the site. Parker Dam is 155 miles below Boulder Dam and is now forming a lake 55 miles long to feed the 392-mile aqueduct system. The regulated flow joins with Boulder in bulwarking the Imperial Valley against repetition of the flood which formed the Salon Sea when the River overflower 30 years ago.

Parker is known as the deepest dam in the world—its block extends 240 feet below the stream level and stands 320 feet above bed rock. Since Boulder is assigned the main job of holding back any flood, Parker is almost flimsy in comparison, although $10,000,000 was spent for the five-gate sluice-dam.

Ickes Asks Third-Term Test; Roosevelt Victory Forecast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 26—A hint that a third-term test of President Roosevelt's strength might be welcomed by some of his supporters has been dropped by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

Substituting for a radio news commentator, the Secretary declared there "would be no doubt what the answer of the people should be" if such a test should come.

The Ickes' remarks conflicted with contentions that all third-term talk is coming from New Deal enemies.

A letter by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, in which he expressed the belief that the President will try for a third term, brought a charge from Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, Roosevelt supporter, that the Michigan Republican leader was merely attempting to divert attention from the "real issue" of liberalism vs. conservatism in 1940.

Suggests Real Test

Without directly mentioning a third term, Mr. Ickes declared, "If the reactionaries in the Democratic Party want a real test of President Roosevelt's strength with the people, I suggest that they continue to work for a situation that will result in the people being given an opportunity to vote directly on the proposition whether or not they are for President Roosevelt and his policies. There can hardly be any doubt what the answer of the people would be."

Giving a running commentary on the day's news such as a radio reporter would do, Mr. Ickes ridiculed efforts of candidates to "muscle in" on President Roosevelt and the New Deal, pointing chiefly to Senator Millard Tydings, Democrat, who is being opposed in the Maryland Senatorial primary by an avowed New Dealer, Representative David J. Lewis.

"A friend from Maryland remarked to me that Senator Tydings was doing a lot of beefing about a little bone and gristle," the Secretary said. "He added that if the Senator had really wanted to prove that he was for the New Deal when the Senate was in session he might have put a little heart in it."

He accused Mayor Tobin of Boston of "trying to pull a fast one" on the PWA by turning down an application for $1,125,000 of Federal money for a new City Hall.

"The Mayor, who is wired for sound, saw a chance to get a little free advertising for himself from the reactionary press and at the same time collect some free manna from heaven. So, in his best theatrical manner, he announced that Boston would refuse the money. . . . He wasn't going to heap additional burden on the taxpayers of Boston. Rather, he would let WPA doll up the present City Hall with less expense to the City." Mr. Ickes added: "Harry Hopkins told him he had another guess coming."

Mr. Ickes third-term remarks coincided with publication of the Vandenberg letter to a constituent expressing the opinion that Mr. Roosevelt will try for a third term but will not succeed.

Recalls Coolidge Incident

Recalling the drive made 10 years ago against the "draft Coolidge" movement by Senators who have become leading New Dealers, Senator Vandenberg wrote: "I would not presume to suggest that they would find any less urgency in stopping Roosevelt—particularly at a moment when the threat of dictators has become a vivid reality in the world. Indeed Senate sentiment in 1928 was particularly unanimous because most of the Republicans who opposed the resolution did so simply on the frankly-stated theory that it was the people's rather than the Senate's business.

Texas Vote Blow to Liberals

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—The apparent defeat of Representative Maury Maverick in the Texas primary elections deprived the Left-Wing bloc in the House of an outspoken leader behind whom it rallied throughout four sessions of Congress.

Conservatives were elated, and the more so because President Roosevelt on his recent western tour, pointedly gave Mr. Maverick his approval. Their satisfaction was dimmed only by the fact that his successful opponent, Paul J. Kilday, proclaimed himself, with some modifications, a supporter of the Administration.

But there was no joy among the ultra-liberal members of the House, members whose viewpoint lies to the left of the Roosevelt program. Mr. Maverick was called their "spark plug," and they had hopes he might carry their viewpoint into the high places of the Government.

The Texan made no secret of the fact he wanted a seat in the Senate and was hoping to seek it in 1940 upon the expiration of the term of Senator Tom Connally, who has opposed the Administration on some issues.

Mr. Maverick first came to Congress in the elections of 1934. The ultra-liberals were quick to make him their leader—in fact if not by formal action. More recently, they began meeting weekly for dinner, with Mr. Maverick presiding, to discuss issues before Congress.

Maverick Pledges Aid in Defeat

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 26 (AP)—Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas, ardent New Dealer seemingly unseated in Saturday's Democratic primary, issued a statement saying "with the (local political) machine and anti-Roosevelt money they (his opponents) apparently did well."

Paul J. Kilday, an attorney making his first bid for elective office, led Mr. Maverick by 24,059 to 23,584 votes as final unofficial totals were completed.

Maverick Statement

Mr. Maverick's statement in full:

The reason? One must understand machine politics here; we have exactly the same situation as Jersey City. I ran independently with such organization as I could muster in the few weeks after adjournment of Congress. More money was poured into the opposition than was ever used in any southern campaign, too.

I did not lose any American Federation of Labor votes in spite of the letter of William Green against me—but the labor vote here is very small. The only effect was to give an instrument in the hands of the labor-haters—including the enemies of the A. F. of L., to get the reactionary and anti-New Deal vote.

The C. I. O. bogey was especially hot, since the C. I. O. practically does not exist here.

The Roosevelt angle was peculiar. My opponent said he was "for Roosevelt" without indorsing his policies; this got the anti-Roosevelt money, and anti-Roosevelt vote. With the machine and the anti-Roosevelt money, they apparently did well.

I can take it and stay with it. What the South needs is progressive leaders who will stay with it, no matter the pressure nor the fight made upon them. The southern people are just as progressive as any other portion of the United States, and vote that way when they get a chance.

Personal Problem

Of course the personal problem of any man who is unfairly beaten is not to become bitter and succumb to sectional bitterness, to be a baiter of racial and religious minorities to get back. That is what happened to Tom Watson of Georgia and many of our best southerners; for me it will not happen.

I voted nationally always, and for progress. I never cast a sectional vote. I never demagogued on our serious questions, and stood for civil liberties. I have no regrets. There is not a word I have said, nor a vote I cast that would not be the same if I had the opportunity.

There is no reason why I should not have hard times like the 10 million who are still unemployed. The same dose was given La Guardia, one of the best men in America. Who am I to complain?

In fact, since the war I have worked day and night without vacation—now I shall enjoy the pleasant obscurity thrust upon me. How long I do not know, but whatever happens, nothing will dim my spirit, and I will stand by the people, for civil liberty and economic justice.

Reporter Roosevelt Scores a Scoop With Story on President Roosevelt

By Franklin D. Roosevelt

Just "routine" was the way the U. S. Naval Radio at San Francisco described today's news handout from the Cruiser Houston. But the reporter, chronicling the events of the day aboard ship, was a certain Franklin D. Roosevelt. The President was a hardened "shellback" which is by way of saying that he had crossed the equator before, and there were no initiation ceremonies for him. But his secretary, Stephen Early, bore the full brunt of the iniators' glee. The President packed him off for a rest, and himself did the following news stint for the day's release.

The Cruiser Houston late today anchored for an overnight stay off the west coast of Albemarle Island, largest member of the Galapagos group. It was a one hundred percent shellback ship.

King Neptune with Davy Jones and his royal court boarded early in the morning while the Houston was on its way from San Salvador Island to Albemarle. President Roosevelt and the shellback members of his party spent the forenoon on the communication platform looking down upon the quarterdeck where King Neptune presided over the initiation of pollywogs, more than 300 of whom were given "the royal works."

The former pollywog members of the President's party have all survived, but while they are recuperating, this dispatch is being sent not by Mr. Early but by the senior shellback himself.

As soon as the ships' anchor dropped, the President was off in a small boat to survey the island's shores and to fish. Fish were plentiful—so numerous that he soon lay aside his heavy rod and returned to the shallow waters close ashore in quest of little fish. These ran in unusually large schools and were of many kinds. He used a light rod usually reserve for trout fishing.

The weather was clear with few scattered low clouds in the late evening and early morning. Visibility 20 miles. Surface winds southerly, 14 to 18 miles—sea choppy on the windward side of islands and smooth on the other. Temperatures ranged from 64 to 74 degrees.

Turkey Chiefly Native

Only 53,546 out of the 16,103,904 inhabitants of Turkey are foreigners.

Corrigan's Early Days in Air Described by Former 'Boss'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Apparently a lot of mistaken ideas concerning Douglas G. Corrigan's first aviation experiences have been going the rounds the last few days in the confusion of trying to find out the background of the youthful and reticent flier.

So T. Claude Ryan, president of the Ryan School of Aeronautics where Mr. Corrigan learned to fly in 1925, helped straighten out reports of his first days in aviation.

"In the fall of 1925, I believe it was," Mr. Ryan related, "a young and determined boy of 18 was hanging around the Los Angeles office of the Los Angeles-San Diego Air Line, which Ryan Airlines was operating.

"We had literally hundreds of young men who wanted to learn to fly in return for whatever mechanical help they could give us around the planes, and we turned practically all of them down, but young Corrigan was so persistent and determined to get into aviation that J. B. Alexander, our manager at Los Angeles, employed him as a helper and agreed we would teach him to fly in return for his work.

"He was turned over to J. J. "Red" Harrigan, now Manager of Lindbergh Field, San Diego, but at that time one of our instructors, and it was from Harrigan that Corrigan got his first flying instruction with the Ryan School of Aeronautics.

In 1926, Ryan Airlines went into the manufacturing end of aviation, building the Ryan M-1 mail planes. By this time, Mr. Ryan revealed, Mr. Corrigan was employed in the Ryan factory as a welder.

The following year the Ryan company received a wire from a St. Louis, Mo., pilot named Charles Lindbergh, asking them to construct a special plane designed for a transatlantic crossing from New York to Paris.

Mr. Corrigan worked on the Lindbergh plane, and when the Spirit of St. Louis was assembled and rolled from the factory building, he was among the group of workmen who proudly surveyed the finished ship.

With Colonel Lindbergh's successful crossing of the Atlantic, Mr. Corrigan expressed the opinion that any good pilot with a reliable engine and properly equipped plane could do the same, and secretly began the preparations for his own trans-Atlantic flight.

After the Lindbergh flight, Mr. Corrigan worked for a number of aircraft manufacturers throughout Southern California, saving money to buy a plane for his projected flights.

Corrigan Decides To Take Best Job On Return to U. S.

LONDON, July 26 (AP)—Douglas G. Corrigan apparently has changed his mind about money-making offers from the United States.

"When I get back," the transatlantic flier said today, "I am going to take the best job offered—movies, vaudeville, newspapers, anything."

But he is planning a two-weeks' tour first.

"There will be a couple of days in New York," he said. "Two days, because the boys in Brooklyn seem to want to have a parade as well as the guys in New York; then Boston, then down south to Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, and Washington."

He plans also to visit Fort Worth, Dallas, and San Antonio, Texas, ("where I was stationed six years"), Norfolk, Va., ("if I can make it") Galveston, Texas, ("where I was born"), then Los Angeles, San Francisco and "on my way back" St. Louis, Mo., ("where my plane was built").

Mr. Corrigan said he would attend the Cleveland, Ohio, air races, but not as a competitor.

"No, sir," he maintained. "I might aim at the Equator and hit the Pole." This he said with a grin and a reference to his flight last week from New York to Dublin which, he asserted, started out to be a journey from New York to California.

Wide World

New U. S. Envoy

John C. Wiley of Indiana, U. S. Consul General at Vienna, who has been appointed American Minister to Latvia and Estonia.

Memorial for Austrians

VIENNA, July 26 (AP)—Tablets in memory of the National Socialist troopers who attempted to capture the Austrian Chancellery and the Government radio office in the unsuccessful 1934 putsch, were unveiled yesterday by District Leader Odilo Globotnik. One was on the radio building and the other in Ballhaus Platz. They commemorate the uprising of July 24, 1934, in which Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss was assassinated.

KLAGENFURT, Germany, July 26 (AP)—Rudolf Hess, Reichsführer Hitler's personal representative, paid tribute July 24 in a memorial ceremony to 13 Austrian National Socialists "who gave their lives for a great ideal—Greater Germany."

The 13 were men who were executed for their roles in the unsuccessful National Socialist putsch of four years ago July 24 when Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss was assassinated.

Duties of Women In U. S. Related

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Telling members of the Fulton County, Ga., Democratic Woman's Club, that "politics after all is just the difference of opinion between honest people," Wiley G. Moore, Atlanta business man, spoke of women as "one of the greatest assets of democracy today."

"When you work you must do your own thinking," he told the women. "In voting for a candidate you must think first of his character, then his ability."

"You women," he said, "are one of the greatest assets democracy has today, and you have a golden opportunity to do one of the outstanding jobs in the country. You must think of your country, your party and yourself, and you should analyze each individual before you go to the polls."

Ralph McGill, newspaperman, asked the audience to think of the word, "democracy" in all its connotations.

"I often wonder if we know just what that word means?" he asked. "Do we understand the meaning of this precious heritage and why we have it? That word democracy should be taught our children, and they should know what it means. They should not be allowed to grow into maturity without the full knowledge of what our country stands for and that ideal which we should keep before us forever."

Winship Attack Political?

PONCE, Puerto Rico, July 26 (AP)—Three men described as Nationalists were under arrest today and a fourth was sought for the attempted assassination of Maj-Gen. Blanton Winship, Governor of Puerto Rico.

Washburn Climbs Peak in Alaska, Hitherto Unscaled

CHISTOCHINA, Alaska, July 26 (AP) — Bradford Washburn, Cambridge, Mass., explorer, reported on his return here the successful ascent of Mt. Sanford, which he described as the highest peak hitherto unclimbed in North America.

Accompanied by Terrace Moore of Los Angeles, he reached the 16,206-foot summit at 9 o'clock the night of July 21, he said. With Mrs. Moore they earlier made an unsuccessful attempt to reach the top on July 19, but were driven back from an altitude of 14,500 feet by snow storms.

"Our route of ascent," he said, "was entirely planned and followed by means of aerial photographs taken a year ago."

Both horses and dogs were used in carrying supplies to a base at 6,000 feet, which was reached only after crossing a wide expanse of bogs and marshes. The dogs were used to a height of more than 14,000 feet and the final dash to the top and return was made with skis, just ahead of a threatening storm.

Mr. Washburn said he and Mr. Moore remained on the summit 25 minutes, making photographs.

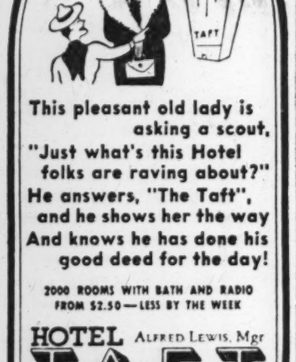
Mr. Washburn's expedition was sponsored by the Institute of Geographical Exploration of Harvard. He reported that he planted the flag of the National Geographic Society on the summit.

Forest Fires Checked In British Columbia

COURTENAY, British Columbia (CP)—Hope that raging forest fires on Vancouver Island had at last been checked after two weeks of ravaging timberland, was expressed as reports from fire-fighting lines indicated the 100,000-acre fire was "standing still" on the east coast at least.

British Columbia police said the wind that had fanned flames had dropped and that for the first time in many days the fighters were holding their own.

Biggest blaze in the history of Vancouver Island, the fire was still roaring to the westward, over Constitution Hill toward Forbidden Plateau and Mountain Top Parkland.



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Correspondent for Monitor Is Ordered to Leave Italy

ROME, July 26 (AP)—Paul Cremona, Correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor and Vice-President of the Foreign Press Association in Rome, has been ordered to leave Italy, it was learned today.

The Earl of Perth, British Ambassador to Italy, conferred with Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano last night on Dr. Cremona's behalf and obtained a promise that a temporary stay in the execution of the order would be considered.

Dr. Cremona, a native of Malta, is a British subject.

Officials refused to give reasons for the expulsion order.

It was understood that Count Ciano told Lord Perth, however, that it was not due to any of Dr. Cremona's writings but to "remarks he has made about a certain high personage."

Dr. Cremona declined comment other than to say he was told of the order July 21 but was not told of any reasons. He was given until July 29 to leave.

The order was transmitted to Dr. Cremona verbally by Guido Rocco, head of the Foreign Press Section of the Ministry of Popular Culture. Senor Rocco refused to comment on it.

Dr. Cremona has been correspondent for the Monitor since 1922. Before that he was a member of the Rome staff of The Times of London. He is co-author of a book on Italian foreign policy.

Radio Crusoes on Ocean Isle Describe Lush Nature, Visit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Two modern crusoes returned to Sydney after a year's sojourn on a small Pacific island, uninhabited except for themselves. They were A. W. Hooper and C. E. Davies, radio operators for Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd., on Willis Island, a sandspit 250 miles from the Queensland coast.

The job of these radio men was to make daily weather observations and to send their reports to ships and the mainland, which, in this way, receive a day's warning of impending cyclones.

This service was established 17 years ago, and each pair of operators is relieved at yearly intervals.

While Mr. Hooper and Mr. Davies were there, a foreign ship visited Willis Island for the first time since the service was established. Their excitement was intense when they sighted the sails of a lugger. It proved to be Japanese.

The captain of the lugger, the radio men related, politely asked if he could "borrow" 200 gallons of water. They "lent" him 400 gallons This delighted the captain. He looked round for means of returning the compliment. The two men were engaged in the task of hauling 4,000 bricks from the water's edge to the highest point of the island, where they were digging a well. "I have 17 strong men here," said the captain, "we will help you." In four hours the Japanese visitors completed a task which would have occupied their hosts a week or a fortnight. The evening was spent in fraternizing, and as a special honor to the wireless operators, the Japanese Captain induced his men to stage a war dance.

Messrs Hooper and Davies described Willis Island as a paradise for lovers of nature. At times, they said, the island was almost covered with ferns. Mutton birds built their nests on almost every inch of ground. There were innumerable gannets, great lazy birds as large as pelicans, which perched or sat down anywhere and had to be pushed out of the path. The gannets would go fishing at sea and return so heavily laden they could hardly fly. On their way home the frigate birds would attack them and the gannets would lighten their loads by disgorging some of the fish. As the fish fell toward the water, the swift frigate birds would catch them.

"Thousands of turtles would come ashore," said Mr. Hooper, "dig holes in the sand, and lay up to 100 eggs each. The young turtles marched to the sea in droves, birds snapping them up on the way. At the water's edge, those which survived plunged in, only to be siezed by shoals of sharks and other predatory fish."

Dolls of Every Nation Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Dolls of every nation and all periods of history, from the cowboy of the western plains to the native of Africa, complete with the proper costume, are on display in a collection at Casa Loma, the former million-dollar residence erected by Sir Henry Pellatt, now owned by the city of Toronto and loaned to the Kiwanis Club of West Toronto, which is operating the castle, its grounds and stable, as a showplace for tourists. The proceeds are used for needy children.

Reputed to be the largest collection of dolls ever placed on display in the Dominion, the group of 250 is owned by a house keeper of the Royal York Hotel of Toronto. Valued at more than $10,000, the collection boasts dolls dressed in the national costumes of China, the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, and includes a French dancer, an Eskimo family, an Egyptian, Miss Canada, and many others. An Apache dancer looks at a young Highlander. Cowboy, farmhand and blacksmith stare unblinkingly at Mickey and Minnie Mouse, while a Yeoman of the Guard, commonly known as a "Beefeater," and a Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman keep ward over the Dionne quintuplets.

In the forefront of the display is a group of 18 dolls representing the Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. In addition to representatives of these two central figures, other figures in costume, robed and decorated with fidelity to detail and color, are the Royal Princesses, Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, Queen Mary, the Archbishop of Canterbury, other ladies of the Royal Family, and the ladies-in-waiting.

The owner of the collection, who spends most of her spare time working on the clothes of her creations, has taken 20 years to complete the collection.

'Poison' Is Added To Kentucky Issues

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 26 (AP)—Kentucky's Highway Patrol proceeded today with an investigation of the asserted "poisoning" of Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler.

Maj. Joe Burman, Chief of the State Bureau of Identification, said it was "not the first time such a thing has happened during the campaign." Governor Chandler is waging for the Democratic Senatorial nomination against Senator Alben Barkley, Senate majority leader.

"We have our suspicions," Major Burman said in promising an investigation "to determine who is responsible for the attempt on the Governor's life."

Governor Chandler, now improved since he was stricken last Friday in a Louisville Hotel, is the victim of water "doctored with poison," Dr. J. W. Bryan, his Louisville physician, said in a statement. Dr. Bryan said he did not know what kind of poison it was, but added, "If consumed in sufficient quantities would have caused death."

In Louisville Detective Chief Joseph Stewart said:

"It is a publicity stunt. Dr. Bryan told me he would not go into court and swear to anything. As far as I am concerned the investigation is all washed up."

John Malley, Chief of Police, and former Secret Service Agent, said:

"The poison case is a political bedtime story."

Dr. C. W. Dowden, Louisville physician who had been called in on the case, said he "never had any suspicion" of poisoning in the case, but added he had "no theory or opinion" and that "any man who has a pain in the stomach might have been poisoned."

World 'Cyclists in Canada

TORONTO (CP)—Kaikee Kharas, Rustam Ghandi and Ruttan Shroff, natives of Bombay, India, arrived here recently on a cycle tour of the world. The trio so far have traveled 60,000 miles since April, 1933, and expect to complete the trip within five years. For the past 20 days the cyclists have been touring Quebec.

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CLYDE-MALLORY LINES

Socrates Wasn't Wise About Mountains

Meerkämper

Climbers Rest on the Tinzenhorn, Near Davos in Switzerland

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To see one mountain, Socrates once said, is to see them all.

Hardly a mountaineer dons his spiked shoes, hardly an ice pick carves its precarious steps upon the ramparts of a glacier, but proves in some degree that the Greek philosopher was wrong.

Even now the winds have turned back two expeditions that sought to conquer the ice-covered peaks of Nanga Parbat and the as yet invincible Everest. Others have failed to best these Himalayan giants, others may continue to fail, but the sense of achievement which comes to the final conqueror will more than repay for the hardships endured.

Would these adventurers, even on lesser peaks, exchange their climbing irons for a funicular ticket to the summit of Jungfrau Joch? Would the skier who herring-bones on Germany's rocky Zugspitze, exchange his climbing skins for the light climb among the low Rhineland Drachenfels? Though all be classed as mountains, each one has its place in the rising scale of the climber's ability; each one its particular appeal.

And so although the Greeks did not perhaps this time have a word for it, the Alpine-stock bearer evidently does. As he rises higher into the thin air, his familiar "O layee O" is telling Socrates and all the world that though there be mountains many, none quite compare with this particular one.

Jobs Insurance Tax in N. Y. State Upheld by Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 26—In the first judicial review of the unemployment insurance tax here, New York State emerged as the victor today with Acting Chief Magistrate Alexander Brough of the Municipal Court, deciding that failure to file reports and pay the levy when due constituted a violation of law.

Validity of the special tax upon wages and salaries which is exacted to finance the unemployment insurance system was determined yesterday when Magistrate Brough found Max Orloff, a manufacturer of neckwear, guilty of withholding from the State Government $607 in taxes which should have been paid in 1936 and 1937.

Given the option of spending 10 days in prison or paying a $100 fine, Mr. Orloff decided his freedom was worth what the court asked. He paid.

In his defense, Mr. Orloff held that since the taxes were paid soon after charges were filed against him by the State, there had been no violation of law, but the Court, determining otherwise, ruled that taxes should be paid when due. The defense argument that the State had failed to submit a bill for the amount due was met with a ruling that employers should under the law pay a prescribed percentage of their payrolls without the formality of a statement from the State Government.

Two employers have been prosecuted for failure to pay the unemployment insurance tax, but this is the first to come to trial under the statute, Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., said. In the earlier case the defendant entered a plea of guilty.

Mr. Orloff's neglect to pay the state his share of the tax was discovered indirectly through the actions of a former employee. When the latter applied for unemployment insurance, officials checked the concern's records and discovered no payment ever had been made. prosecution thereupon followed immediately.

Prince Franz I

VADUZ, Liechtenstein, July 26 (AP)—Prince Franz I of Liechtenstein, who passed on yesterday at Castle Feldberg, Czechoslovakia, on March 31 delegated the powers of government in his diminutive state to his grand-nephew, Prince Franz Joseph. The action came shortly after German absorption of Austria, but it was officially denied that the governmental change in Leichtenstein was the result of apprehension over possible German action.

Prince Franz, who was born Aug. 28, 1853, succeeded his brother, Johann, in 1929 as ruler of the 65-mile square principality, wedged between Switzerland and former Austria. It has a population of about 10,000.

Sioux Try Clan Experiment In Search for Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROSEBUD INDIAN AGENCY, S. D.—As the Government has found that a Sioux will leave the most modern house,, if isolated, Indians in the Dakotas are being grouped according to the old Tióspaye or clan system.

If an Indian helps to build his home, he takes even more interest, especially if it is constructed of native material. Sioux Indians at Yankton, N. D., recently were seen cutting chalk rock, shaping it into blocks, and constructing four-room houses for the Chalk Rock Tióspaye, even learning how to make mortar, laying floors, and roofing the houses.

The colony that has the best start as a going concern, governed entirely by Indians, is that at Grass Mountain on the Rosebud Indian Reservation. It is giving authorities on other reservations courage to go ahead and establish smaller communities. The basic idea is to take landless and homeless Indians, let them choose a community site, and to help build their houses.

Site on River

Indians of Grass Mountain selected an ideal spot by the Little White River, that never has been known to run dry. Their community garden can be watered by means of sluice gates, a pump, and irrigation ditches.

Twelve two-room houses and a canning kitchen were originally built, two of the houses being reserved, one for a schoolhouse, until one can be erected, and one for the home of the teacher and his wife. The latter assumes the duties of "housekeeper" for Indians, which includes everything from providing noon meals for school children, interesting Indian women in better home conditions, in sewing clubs and having bake sales to raise money for magazines to circulate in the homes.

In the Grass Mountain Tióspaye of 70 as well as other communities, there is a President, a Secretary-Treasurer, and a Board of four Directors, two held over each year and two new ones chosen, and also a Judge and Policeman. This Indian Policeman is so severe with parents who do not send children to school that the percentage of absentees is much lower than formerly.

Tom Valandra, Chairman of this Grass Mountain set up, says they get along famously, never ask advice, listen respectfully when it is given, and if they don't like it, don't accept it. Each family pays $5 yearly rent, the money going back to the tribe to pay on the original loan for their settlement.

There are about 14 acres in a community garden, but there is no special division of labor. The Indians raise potatoes, squash, both summer and winter variety, pumpkins, onions, beets, turnips, cucumbers, peas, corn, beans, watermelons, cantaloups, and carrots as well as all kinds of berries. The Secretary-Treasurer keeps a record of the hours each Indian spends in the garden as well as production and financial transactions. There is a vegetable cellar for storage and once a week this is unlocked and the housewife selects her week's supply.

After canning vegetables for winter use, any left over may be sold, the money going into the community fund. Last September from the sale of 1,000 cans of tomatoes, each housewife bought a flock of chickens, the men building chicken coops.

Community Loan

To secure a loan of $3,500 from the tribal revolving fund there was organized the Grass Mountain Co-operative Development Association which purchased three teams of mares, wagons, hay machinery, two pickle barrels, cream separator, cows and leased grazing land for the community herd.

Now it owns 10 milk cows and 25 beef cattle. Each month a herdsman is chosen, who milks the cows, bottles the milk, and delivers two quarts to each family both at morning and at night. If a family wants more milk, the charge is five cents a quart for the extra amount.

Even the boys have a share in Grass Mountain activities, for they have their 4-H Garden. Each boy is allowed fresh vegetables for his family, the excess supply being sold.

Most Bonus Bonds Have Been Cashed

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—America's World War veterans spent 82 per cent of their bonus payment in two years and may pay out the remainder in a few more years.

Figures obtained from the Treasury showed that, since Congress authorized immediate payment of the adjusted compensation in the summer of 1936, the veterans received $1,822,623,250 of $50 bonds. All of these have been exchanged for cash except $315,907,600 worth.

A few veterans are still getting their bonds after failing to claim them for more than two years. Last month $530,900 bonus bonds were issued to such claimants.

Morgenthau at Parley

PARIS, July 26 (AP)—A conference described as devoted to a "general exchange of information" was held today by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the United States Treasury; William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador, and Georges Bonnet, French Foreign Minister.

Later M. Bonnet gave a luncheon in Mr. Morgenthau's honor at the Foreign Office. It was the third and last day of the Secretary's visit to Paris.

Drys Rally Votes For Local Option In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina voters were called upon by the Federated Forces for Temperance and Law Enforcement, in a statement issued by its President, Dr. C. E. Burts, and its Executive Secretary, Albert D. Betts, to elect "those who personally set examples of sobriety, and who will face moral conditions in our State as related to the sale and use of intoxicating liquors, gambling, lawlessness, etc., with an intelligence and seriousness which the nature of the case demands.

"The liquor traffic and the forces of evil that gather about it is deeply intrenched in the social life and politics of this Commonwealth, in reality is becoming a supergovernment," the message continued.

"It is manifest that with wealth and resources at its command every effort is being made to maintain for itself the moral and legal sanction necessary to perpetuate its power.

Liquor Costs Cited

"We would remind our people again of the disastrous inroads the traffic is making upon the economic life of our people, to say nothing of the physical and moral wreckage resulting therefrom. South Carolina is spending not less than $20,000,000 annually for alcoholic liquors, and with further loss of at least twice that amount."

The Federated Forces will ask the next General Assembly for county local option for the following reasons:

1. Local option is in full accord with the democratic principles of government.

2. While drys accepted the proposed State-wide referendum in the last Legislature, it was killed in conference by two wets appointed by the Speaker of the House.

3. A county option law passed early in 1939 will make possible elections in a number of counties next summer and autumn. Nineteen counties voted dry in the 1934 referendum.

Road to Success

4. It offers the road to success. Since repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, there have been 7,000 local option elections in the United States, drys winning 5,000 of them. The rising tide of public sentiment as expressed in these elections is alarming to the wets; hence their opposition to local option.

"Citizens should see to it," the message continued, "that candidates for Governor, Senate and House are democratic enough to give each county the right and opportunity to decide this question for itself."

Wanted: New Lincoln Play; All About Indiana Boyhood

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Wanted: another play about Abraham Lincoln dealing not with his career in Illinois and Washington but with his boyhood in the Hoosier State, Indiana.

A check for $1,000 awaits the playwright who best fills the order. It is offered by the Southwestern Indiana Civic Association, which thinks it is just about time that the world realized that Abraham Lincoln was, above all, a Hoosier. Of course he was born in Kentucky; everyone knows that. And he studied and practiced law in Illinois, married and raised his family there; that is widely known, too. Nobody needs to be reminded that he spent his most important years in Washington. But how many people can tell you, right off, that it was in Indiana that he spent the formative years, his impressionable boyhood and youth from seven to twenty-one?

Indiana people know it well enough. State Parks and memorials now mark some of the places that Lincoln knew as a boy, and residents of southern Indiana are proud to retell stories that their grandparents and great-grandparents told them about the Lincoln family. But Indiana folks want others to know these things. They want to tell the thousands and thousands of other-Staters, and the English people, and people of other nationalities who saw John Drinkwater's play and learned to admire Lincoln, that Indiana had a part in his biography too. They feel that most biographers have slighted this period.

Schooling in Indiana

"The greatness which characterized his whole life had its development in his contact with the pioneers of Indiana," a typical Hoosier admirer points out. "All the schooling Lincoln ever had was received in Indiana, and his desire to become a lawyer was born following his daily attendance upon court trials of the day."

The contest to determine the best play of three acts or more on Lincoln's Indiana boyhood is open now. It will close Jan. 1, 1939. Persons of all nations are eligible to compete. The final judge will be a nationally known dramatic critic, sponsors announce. In addition to the prize of $1,000, there will be opportunities to publish several of the plays, the Association promises. The sponsors say they also intend to produce the winning play.

Rules of the contest and other information may be obtained by writing to the Secretary of the Association, Ernest W. Owen, 242 East 12th Street, Indianapolis, Ind., providing a stamped and self-addressed envelope is enclosed.

Book on Boyhood

At the same time, announcement is made of a book on Lincoln's Indiana boyhood to be published within the next few weeks by Walter M. Hill of Chicago. It is entitled "The Missing Chapter in the Life of Abraham Lincoln," is written by Mrs. Bess V. Ehrmann of Rockport, Ind., in the heart of the Lincoln country, and deals with the period to be covered in the play.

Mrs. Ehrmann has gathered great amounts of material on Lincoln's boyhood and youth from descendants of his playmates and neighbors. For nearly 20 years she has engaged in Lincoln research for the Southwestern Indiana Historical Society. She has incorporated in her book findings reported by others who have studied this period of Lincoln's career but who have not published their material. Assistance in the preparation of the book has been given the author by J. Christian Bay, librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Of course, these two works—the book and the play to be written—will be a numerically small addition to the mountain of Lincoln literature. But the Hoosiers down in southern Indiana know that all the books on Lincoln have not yet come from the press, and they know that writers build upon each other's work. Why not, then, make it easy for future biographers to get plenty of material on Lincoln's "formative years," about which comparatively little has been known? If their effort results in a rush of future Lincoln biographers to little Gentryville and Lincoln City, Ind., the Southwestern Indiana Civic Association will be delighted.

Ex-Austrian Envoy Is British Knight

LONDON, July 26 (AP) — King George has conferred a knighthood on Baron Georg Franckenstein, Former Austrian Minister to London, the Court Circular announced.

Baron Franckenstein, who represented his Country here until its annexation March 13 by Germany, did not return to Austria after that coup. Remaining in London, where he has been popular, he has become a naturalized British subject.

He now will be styled Sir Georg Franckenstein.

'R. L. S.' Once Lawyer

Robert Louis Stevenson, Scottish writer, was first a lawyer.

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Runciman Picked to Mediate In Czech-Sudeten Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

we announce we have come finally to an agreed conclusion."

The Premier said these trade talks were an "effort to demonstrate the possibility of these two great countries working together on a subject which, if they can come to terms, may prove to be the forerunner of a policy of wider application."

Verbal Bouquet for Hitler

Mr. Chamberlain pointed to the Anglo-German naval agreement as demonstrating the possibility of agreement between a democratic and a totalitarian state and then threw this bouquet in the direction of Chancellor Hitler:

"In that agreement Herr Hitler made a notable gesture of the most practical kind for the protection of peace, the value of which has never been fully appreciated."

In the Far East he said, Britain's services are available for mediation "when we see an opportunity which presents a favorable prospect of success." Meanwhile, he warned, "We are resolved to do our utmost to see that British interests shall not suffer.

"When the Japanese Government claim they are protecting their interests in China they must recognize that we too have our interests in China and that we cannot stand by and see them sacrificed in the process."

May Help China

Mr. Chamberlain indicated that Britain might yet give some aid to China, in these words:

"While we have not been able to grant or guarantee a loan to China, that does not exclude other forms of assistance, financial and otherwise.

"There are various proposals which come to us from China for assistance in another way which is not open to the objections we found to a loan and which are now under examination by the Government departments concerned."

Concluding his 50-minute speech, one of the longest he has made in the many foreign affairs debates in this session of Parliament, the premier said:

"We all feel the atmosphere has been lightened and that throughout the Continent there has been a relaxation of the tension which six months ago was so oppressive.

"To that . . . we believe the policy of the British Government has made its contribution.

"We intend to pursue it.

"We believe that in the end we shall succeed in bringing back security and confidence to Europe."

League

(Continued from Page 1)

sponsible for carrying out each enterprise, whether central, regional, local or semi-private with the assistance of government subsidies or loans.

The second part asks for information concerning general organization of public works,—whether national co-ordinating or directing bodies exist; whether policies are in force to retard or advance public works according to economic levels; whether public works are undertaken regionally in connection with the incidence of unemployment.

Figure on Costs

The questionnaire also seeks information concerning total cost of public works; methods and conditions of financing, including amortization, particularly with regard to public works undertaken to increase the volume of unemployment; concerning estimated number of man-days of employment on such works. Finally, Governments are asked to describe conditions of recruiting and employment, hours of work, wages, etc., and conditions of housing for workers, given separately for ordinary public works and for relief works.

The information thus gathered, when it has been studied and analyzed by the International Labor Office, should prove of great value in assisting governments to formulate planning in advance for public works to level off economic depressions. The value of such planning has already been demonstrated in Sweden, and to a lesser degree in some other countries. It may eventually be developed on an international as well as a national basis.

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Senators to Hear Campaign Charges

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Chairman Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas said yesterday investigators who have been in Kentucky, Tennessee and Pennsylvania would report to a meeting here Wednesday of the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee.

At the same time, Senator Sheppard said the Committee would inquire into charges of a misuse of Federal road funds in the Illinois senatorial primary campaign of last April.

The senator made public a telegram from A. H. Greening, Springfield, Ill., requesting the road-fund investigation.

Senator Sheppard said that in addition to considering the Kentucky, Tennessee, Pennsylvania and Illinois situations he had prepared "an analysis" of charges made by various persons regarding the Missouri primary. This, he said, had been collected from newspaper stories and would be presented to the committee to determine whether an investigation was warranted. The charges involved allegations of misuse of WPA funds in the State.

Air Raid Warning Test Is Announced

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department, borrowing the idea from Europe and Asia, disclosed July 25 that hundreds of civilians would cooperate in the first large-scale American test of an air raid warning net.

Such messages as "six enemy planes passed at 7:29 a. m. heading westward" will be telephoned hastily from 300 or more points in North Carolina during the experiment, next October 3-17.

Two months ago residents of Farmingdale, N. Y., teamed with the air corps in the first spectacular "blackout" test on this side of the Atlantic. They put out all lights, as would be required in the event of an actual air raid.

From the War Department, however, came the statement there was no official intention to arouse needless alarm or to hint a belief that war was near.

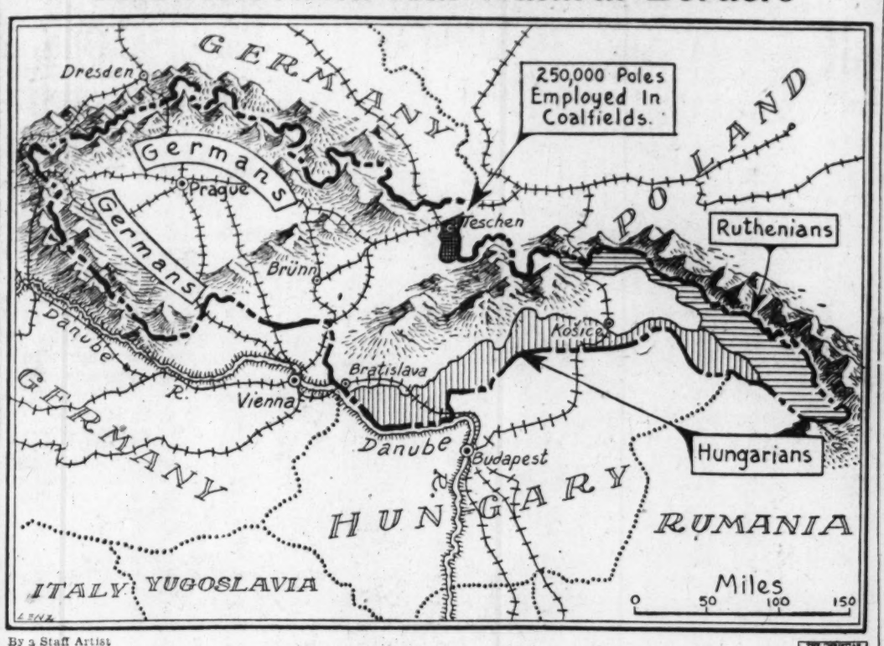
Vacationists Sent Back for Overcoats

BATAVIA, N. Y. (AP)—It may be summer but—

State troopers halted a Buffalo, N. Y., family July 23 because they had forgotten their overcoats.

A police teletype message, asking that their car be stopped, said Edward Fairburn, of Buffalo, his wife and daughter had left their winter coats at home and were bound for Labrador. The Fairburns returned for the garments, then resumed their trip.

Czechoslovakia Has Natural Borders



By a Staff Artist

Economic Rather Than Racial Unity Preserved in European Democracy

Mountains north and west of Prague where many Germans reside were made frontiers not so much to serve as barriers but as railroad centers. Today, however, these mountains are heavily fortified. Coal fields at Teschen mined by Poles were considered necessary for sustenance of Czechoslovakian industry; on the south the committee which drew the frontiers was concerned with giving the Nation a gate to the sea by the Danube through Hungary and also to provide Hungarians in Czech borders with a market for their goods. The map shows how Czechoslovakia was thus planned to make the country economically sound.

Earle Declares State Judiciary Is 'Dictatorship'

(Continued from Page 1)

year—Mr. Earle, unable to succeed himself under the Constitution, is the Party nominee for the United States Senate. But the caucus preceding the special convening saw 145 of the 152 Democratic Representatives present and 32 of the 34 Democratic State Senators, with the Party Whip strongly in evidence in the presence of David Lawrence, Democratic State Chairman, and a message of benediction from United States Senator Joseph F. Guffey from Washington.

Meanwhile both District Attorney Carl B. Shelley and Charles J. Margiotti, whom the Governor dismissed as Attorney General during the primary campaign, have indicated they would defy any legislative summons. They contend their obligation is to insure the secrecy and success of a criminal proceeding which they hold is already in process.

Court Is Target

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court was the chief target of the Governor, however, in his address. This Court already has rejected his appeal for legislative priority of investigation and for supersedence of Attorney General Guy K. Bard, Margiotti successor, over Prosecutor Shelley in the proceedings.

"I charge that the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have been guilty of gross abuse of their judicial authority; that they have permitted themselves to be used as the instruments for the futherance of a political conspiracy, and that they have transgressed on the rights of both executive and legislative branches in contravention of the Constitution of Pennsylvania," the Governor told the crowded chamber. ". . . The entire situation which confronts us is clearly and unmistakably a shameless political conspiracy engineered by the Republican leadership in Pennsylvania, which is attempting to conduct its political campaign in the courts.

"The facts the courts have permitted themselves to be used for this purpose is the most daring indictment of our judiciary within the memory of man."

More Film Bodies Of Teachers Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARNSLEY, England—Formation of more teachers' film associations of the type operating in this Yorkshire town, giving advice on film requirements and previewing films to find out their suitability for educational purposes, is advocated by Mr. H. S. Magnay, Director of Education here.

"They can act as production units themselves," he pointed out. "We have in Barnsley 4,000 feet of films recording pageants and other events. They are not only a valuable record, but are of real use in teaching history.

"Cinema apparatus in geography is taking the place of the Grand Tour of the eighteenth century, for the poorer child of the twentieth century."

During the course of an investigation here Mr. Magnay found that even children in the infants' department are in the habit of atteding public cinemas and apart from classroom screens he believes that there is a field for the showing of films in public cinemas to school children at suitable times.

The majority of Barnsley's 30 senior schools are now equipped with cinema projectors, and films are being shown in more than 1,000 British schools.

Journalism Goes North

EDMONTON, Alberta (CP)—Canada's most northerly newspaper, the Yellowknife Prospector, is being published at the rate of two editions a week. Printed with a mimeograph machine, the paper is edited, made up, published and distributed by two former Edmontonians, Charles Perkins, a lawyer, and Larry Alexander, a former Edmonton newspaperman. Both are graduates of the University of Alberta. The publication's maiden edition was published Wednesday, July 13.

Mapper of Czech Frontiers Tells of Guiding Motives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Sir Joseph Cook, Australian Cabinet Minister during the World War and now the only surviving British member of the 1919 Peace Conference committee which drew the frontiers of Czechoslovakia, declared, in an interview here, that the trouble over the Sudeten Germans was of so recent an origin that he could only surmise that the Reich's motives were not derived from solicitude for what was formerly a reasonably contented minority, but from expansionist ambitions.

"My two nearest colleagues on the committee," said Sir Joseph, "were Sir Evre Crowe, of the British Foreign Office, probably the best-informed man on European affairs of his time, and Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at London."

General Welfare Noted

The committee, he explained, set out to draw ethnographical boundaries for the new nation, but quickly encountered difficulties. One of these centered on the Teschen coalfields in the north, where about 250,000 Poles were employed.

"To have deprived Czechoslovakia of those coalfields," said Sir Joseph, "would have been to deny her the means of economic sustenance. We therefore brought them within the frontier. When we came to consider the northwest boundary, which is the source of the present trouble, we resolved to make the long chain of mountains there the frontier, not only because they provided a natural barrier, but also because all the railheads were concentrated in that area. To have decided otherwise would have left part of the railway system in alien territory. These mountains have since been mined and are heavily fortified. If the Germans should march in that area, they will find themselves up against a formidable obstacle."

On the south, Sir Joseph said, the committee had included about 400,000 Hungarians in the new nation, for the reason that, if it had not done so, they would have been robbed of their established market in the interior. Even more weighty was the consideration that Czechoslovakia would have to be provided with a waterway to the sea, by way of the Danube. By fixing the frontier where it did, the committee gave this necessary facility.

How Fix Boundaries?

"As to the claims of minorities," said Sir Joseph, "it is almost a practical impossibility to fix rigid boundaries on an ethnological basis in Europe. The best that can be done is to arrive at a reasonable compromise as between various nations and their civilizations. In the case of Czechoslovakia, there was created a nation which, under the masterly guidance of Masaryk and Benes, was politically, economically, and industrially, a great success from the beginning, until Nazi propaganda began to make itself felt among the German minority. The country has been prosperous for nearly 20 years, and is singularly well-governed and progressive. Under the system of proportional representation, the German element, which composes only one-fifth of the population, returned as many members to the national Parliament in proportion to numbers as the Czechs and Slovaks. And it should be borne in mind that relatively few complaints were heard from that quarter until comparatively recently."

Albany Revisionists Face Action Yet on 65 Articles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 25—With only two major items given final disposition after nearly four months of work, the constitutional convention will return to its jammed calendar tonight with the prospect of a full month of revision still ahead, although July 29 had been set as the original date for adjournment.

Unfinished business facing the delegates includes 65 proposals either in the Committee of the whole or on third reading awaiting advancement or final disposition.

The Republican leadership has given no clew as to the order in which the remaining measures will be taken up.

Meanwhile Gov. Herbert H. Lehman was preparing to present his views to the convention for the fourth time, having determined to take up the cudgels for constitutional protection of the State's power resources in the St. Lawrence and Niagara Rivers.

Benefit from Debate

Discussion on a home-rule provision which would guarantee the integrity of the purses of the State's cities, on repeal of the gambling ban in the present state basic law, on a $300,000,000 low-cost housing funding proposition, on transit unification and on the Roman Catholic motor bus bill permitting the Legislature to provide for the free transportation of denominational school pupils appeared certain to figure this week.

The compromise measures on grade-crossing elimination costs and on protection against searches and seizures alone have been advanced to final form awaiting the referendum on revision this fall. These unexpectedly provoked stormy debates, but of the very essence of controversy are such pending questions as reapportionment, labor relations, social welfare, public utilities, judiciary and administrative law.

One reason for the slow-moving sequence has been the difficulty in generating any sustained enthusiasm for the redrafting, with the public largely apathetic and the Republican majority leadership seeing the better strategy for an election year in caution rather than in aggressive policy, leaving it to the Democrats to force all the moves.

In addition, the Republican Party whip has not the force that it can bring to bear on legislative sessions, since these delegates were elected only for this job and have not the supreme interest in rolling up a strong party record present in the breasts of the lawmakers as each election season approaches. At the same time there are sufficient office-holding ambitions involved to make for a full cast of political prima donnas among the 168 members, and to these no issue is too incidental for an airing of availability.

Curb on Debate Opposed

Chief Judge Frederick E. Crane, of the Court of Appeals, President of the Convention, has never relaxed his prodding of procedure, until he was able to steer the body into a five-day week of three sessions daily. Even a week of this, however, failed to produce much of anything save more talk, arousing a considerable opinion among conservatives to limit debate on the floor in the hope of speeding action.

Liberal Democrats and Progressive Republicans in the convention are fighting this trend, holding that a drastic curb on debate in the Committee of the Whole and on the order of final passage would work to the disadvantage of the minority, whose chief weapon is the careful and thorough presentation of argument. Judge Crane, however, is under pressure by his conservative colleagues to impose a gag rule not only to insure adjournment before Sept. 1, but to keep the convention within its $1,300,000 budget.

The question is due for decision in the Rules Committee this week, with particular reference to motions to discharge from committee measure that have not been reported out.

Meanwhile tomorrow night business will again be deferred while the delegates observe Constitution Ratification Day, the 150th anniversary of the ratification by New York of the Federal Constitution.

New Envoy in Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Francisco Pacanins, newly appointed Consul General for Venezuela, arrived here June 27. He said that some agricultural immigrants were receiving governmental assistance, and were being provided with cheap land for farming such staple crops as coffee and sugar and produce in general. Mr. Pacanins was formerly attached to the Venezuelan consular staffs in Copenhagen and Brussels.

Japan's Proposal To Slice Up China Tightens Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Behind the scheme for peace which the Peiping Provisional Government was recently understood to be drafting may perhaps be discerned the beginning of an effort by Japanese authorities in China and Tokyo to deal with the National Government through the medium of the Japanese-backed regimes. The scheme, which was reported to provide for division of China into five autonomous units, leaving the present Hankow Government of Generalissmo Chiang Kai-shek a tract in Central China, at the same time giving Britain, France and Germany spheres of influence in addition to Japan.

No other explanation for such a plan occurs to neutral observers, unless it is a move for purposes of publicity.

The scheme in question certainly struck the Hankow authorities as provocative rather than conciliatory, and it gave rise only to some angry rejoinders. That was true both because to the National Government any thought of the "puppets" set up by the Japanese is not unnaturally irritating, and because the Peiping's conception of making overtures to Hankow seems to consist mainly of reproaches and lamentations.

Tokyo's decision some months ago to treat General Chiang and his colleagues as though they were nonexistent has not had the intended effect, and its embarrassments and inconveniences may in the view of neutrals here become greater rather than less, with the passage of time. Whatever the hopes of the Japanese leaders, the fact thus far has been that neither military defeats nor any other influence has split the National Government away from the people of China; the reverse has been the case. Therefore it hardly advances the cause of mediation or peace to take the attitude that no dealings with Gen. Chiang are possible.

As matters stand, the Japanese are fighting the Nationalists but refusing to recognize them—certainly an ambiguous position. None of the several Japanese-sponsored Chinese regimes has emerged to any sort of a representative or commanding position, and in fact all the "puppets" involved must keep well out of sight or risk assassination efforts such as have already occurred in several instances. This hardly leaves such regimes in position to act as go-betweens, or to govern.

Sweet News Heard In Honey Market

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Department of Agriculture has received sweet news—there is no surplus of honey.

Officials said a check-up on supplies showed that virtually all the 1937 crop had been consumed. This put honey in the class of a very few farm commodities.

Honey producers no longer must depend on a breakfast table market. Large quantities of honey are now used in making golf balls, shaving cream, in curing hams, and in making cosmetics, candles, polishes, and insulation.

Legality of Naming Black

(Continued from Page 1)

an excerpt from an article in a law review which criticized the reports made by the SEC with respect to protective and reorganization committees."

"The context," Mr. Frank said, "is plainly such as to lead the reader to believe that the committee is asserting that SEC, in those reports, was acting in a biased manner. . . ."

The Commissioner said his resentment arose "because your committee's report defames Chairman Douglas. . . ."

He asked that the Association strike from the report of the committee "those remarks, which cast a slur on the character of Chairman Douglas."

The resolution regarding Justice Black was presented by Edward T. Lee, Dean of John Marshall Law School, Chicago, who declined to withdraw his demand under pressure today.

He asked that the Association petition the Supreme Court "to determine whether a member of its bar . . . is not entitled to call to the attention of the court the presence on its bench of an individual who, it is believed and asserted, sits there without constitutional authority, because of the provision in the constitution providing that 'no Senator or Representative shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof, shall have been increased during such time.'"

The resolution was referred to committee without discussion.

Associate Justice Reed in his address urged a "spirit of tolerance" upon members of the American Bar Association and asked that they help mould the present "in conformity with the ideals of the past."

"A mind closed to change, a determination to save ourselves at all hazards the existing advantages, is a constant threat to the democratic form of government," Justice Reed told the lawyers in a prepared address from which he digressed.

Without Change

"There are some who are quite convinced that the most powerful influence in the continuance of democracy, as we understand it, is the tendency to maintain the social, economic and legal philosophy of the twenties without change."

Justice Reed said that when this conclusion is reached "because of the benefits enjoyed by those who profit most from things as they are, it is a threat to the maintenance of a sound democracy."

"The public, in recent years, has shown a disposition to believe the Bar's position is motivated more by self interest than public interest," he said. "The burden is upon us to establish the opposite as the truth. To bring about this confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of the Bar requires in our profession, above all else, a spirit of tolerance."

Attorney General Homer Cummings shared the platform with Justice Reed. He asserted that despite recent improvements in the machinery of the courts an administrative officer for the Federal judicial system is still needed to arrange the business of the courts.

"There is not an enterprise anywhere in America that could be conducted successfully under the haphazard methods characterizing the business of the courts," he said. "There is no unifying force; there is no central focal point for the dissemination of information; there is no directing power."

Mr. Cummings said delay in legal procedure "is so much a part and parcel of our experience that we have almost ceased to be shocked by it; and yet the delay in the administration of justice is one of the shocking things about America."

Mexico to Develop National Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—An internationally known theatrical director, Erwin Piscator, has been brought to Mexico by President Cardenas for the development of a truly Mexican theater.

Mexico has always had to compete in its theatrical productions with cinema and stage stars of foreign origin. Not only that, most of the theatrical presentations exhibited in Mexico have been, not Mexican in origin, but poor imitations of foreign presentations. President Cardenas, following his program of developing in Mexico everything he believes to be truly Mexican, has imported the director to organize a theater which will draw for its presentations from Mexican life and history.

Up to the present the only truly Mexican artist in the theater has been Roberto Soto, the comedian, who has drawn for his productions from the Mexican contemporary scene, satirizing Mexican politics and policies across the footlights of the Theatre of Fine Arts.

Democratic Leader Quits in New Jersey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., July 26—Resignation of Col. William H. Kelly, of East Orange, N. J., as Chairman of the Essex County Democratic Committee, was announced here today. Colonel Kelly denied his resignation was due to any disagreement with Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City, N. J., Democratic State boss, but gave the pressure of private business as his reason for quitting. He named a committee of 22 party leaders to suggest a County Chairman to succeed him.

Japanese Announce Capture Of Kiukiang in Hankow Drive

SHANGHAI, July 26 (AP)—Japanese military spokesmen have announced their forces had occupied Kiukiang, Yangtze River port 135 miles down stream from Hankow, the Chinese provisional capital.

The Japanese Army took unopposed control of the city, the spokesmen said, when the army of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek began retreating to the west and southwest.

The fall of the important port marked the breaking of the principal line of Chinese defense in the Yangtze Valley, Japanese claimed, and opened the way to Hankow.

Japanese Naval officers added that the Japanese fleet of war vessels simultaneously advanced up the mine-strewn river and began shelling the retreating Chinese. Air forces likewise joined in the attack upon the withdrawing army.

Civilians Departed

Japanese have hammered at the defenses of Kiukiang since the fall of Hukow, 15 miles down river, July 5.

Civilians had fled. Foreign properties, including Standard Oil waterfront property, was damaged during the bombardments and defense activities of the Chinese.

Many foreigners, including 50 Americans, had departed to Kuling, the mountain resort 14 miles southeast of Kiukiang.

Chinese commanders were reported to have requested them to leave, however, and this was interpreted by Japanese as signifying that Chinese intended to defend the mountain.

Chinese claims to the contrary, the Japanese said General Chiang's troops were retreating, presumably hoping later to swing back north to form new defenses for the capital.

Japanese said their forces marched into Kukiang from Kutang, seven miles southeast. The Lion Hill forts guarding the river downstream from Kiukiang and the mouth of Lake Poyang were completely occupied, Japanese said.

The Japanese said the fall of Kiukiang culminated an immediate offensive begun July 23, when troops landed on the west bank of Lake Poyang.

Hankow 'Next Objective'

All the Chinese positions in the Yangtze Valley were wobbling, the Japanese asserted, and "it is only a matter of time until their collapse."

The Tokyo troops claimed control of 450 miles of the Yangtze, with "Hankow the next objective."

The battle for Kiukiang apparently was one of the most damaging of the war. Both sides threw heavy reinforcements into the fight, much of it at short distances with small arms.

Chinese asserted the Japanese had landed 10,000 fresh troops and 100 tanks at Hukow in preparation for the final thrust.

Indo-China Links Studied

HONG KONG, July 26 (AP)—Plans for further development of communications between French Indo-China and China's Southwestern Provinces were understood to be involved in a journey T. V. Soong, former Chinese Finance Minister, is making through those areas.

It is in the Southwestern Provinces, such as Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, that the Chinese Government, now at Hankow, hopes to make a determining stand against the Japanese.

Mr. Soong, a brother-in-law of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, left here Sunday for Hanoi, Indo-China, and he planned to continue to Yunnan, Capital of the Province of the same name, and Chungking, on the upper Yangtze River.

Informed persons believed the trip was connected with plans for improvement of railway and highway links between Indo-China and Yunnan, for which French bankers made a loan of 50,000,000 francs (about $1,395,000) last year.

Mr. Soong's journey also has strengthened reports that China is planning to buy French airplanes for a new air force in Kwanktung Province. Funds are being raised by Cantonese living overseas. Canton is the chief city of Kwangtung.

With Japanese air forces bombing, almost daily, the Canton-Hankow Railway—hitherto China's main line of military supply—growing attention is being given to routes through French Indo-China.

A number of foreign importers already are known to be making arrangements for use of these routes in case the Canton-Hankow Railway is cut.

U. S. Gunboat Under Fire

HANKOW, China, July 26 (AP)—The U. S. Gunboat Monocacy was under shellfire and aerial bombardment when eight Japanese warships steamed up the Yangtze River past the Kiukiang waterfront and anchored 1,500 yards down stream from the American ship.

The three torpedo boats and five gunboats began an intensive bombardment of Chinese shore positions southwest of Kiukiang while Japanese airplanes kept up a heavy bombing of troop concentrations on the north bank about a mile from the Monocacy.

Anchored near the Monocacy was the Cockhafer, a British merchant ship and a Standard Oil tanker.

SHANGHAI, July 26 (AP)—Reports reaching the United States Consulate-General at Hankow indicated there was little likelihood that the 50 Americans and like number of British in Kuling would attempt to withdraw from the resort.

Foreign leaders set about making their refuge safer. They requested the Chinese civil administration of the district to set aside and demilitarize certain school and hospital buildings to be included in a foreign refugee concentration area. The Chinese also were asked to exclude from their defense preparations certain residential areas to be refugees for Chinese civilians.

The riverfront commercial area and the former British concession were taken over by the Japanese Navy.

Japanese consular officials followed the fighting forces into the town, prepared to deal with questions involving foreign nationals and property.

Japanese reports said the fighting resulted in some damage to foreign interests and charged the Chinese with having carried off foreign property when withdrawing.

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Attorney Hints At Lower Wages In Steel Trade

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Washington—Ernest S. Ballard, counsel for the Inland Steel Company, Chicago, testified here that high wages "cannot be maintained static in the face of present economic conditions without injury to employees and employers alike."

Mr. Ballard gave his statement to the Labor Department's Public Contracts Board which is taking testimony to determine the prevailing minimum wage rate employers must pay while performing Government steel contracts.

Mr. Ballard's testimony was the first indication that the steel industry might be considering the possibility of wage readjustments in the wake of recent steel price reductions.

"It is obvious in the face of recently reduced prices and certain other costs of distribution which have been assumed by members of the industry," Mr. Ballard said, "that present wage rates must be subject to adjustment to meet existing conditions; otherwise prices must be increased in the near future if the industry is to avoid serious losses which will impair its economic position."

The Board gave Bethlehem and Republic Steel Corporations an opportunity to answer charges that their wage policies threaten collective bargaining.

The C. I. O. denounced the wage policies of its "little steel" strike foes—the Bethlehem and Republic Steel Corporations—in an effort to establish 62½ cents an hour as the prevailing minimum wage to be paid on Government contract work in the great steel producing centers.

The leader of the attack was Philip Murray, Chairman of the C. I. O. Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, who charged that Bethlehem was undermining the wage structure of the industry in the East and Republic in the South.

He contended that Bethlehem was paying approximately six cents an hour less than its big competitors in the East, and that Republic's southern wage rate was from 5 to 8½ cents below the prevailing southern minimum.

Mr. Murray proposed that the Board determine prevailing minimum wages in three geographical regions, at 62½ cents for the eastern region, 60 for the western region, and 45 cents for the South.

NLRB Nullifies Contract

The Labor Relations Board nullified a closed shop contract between the Ward Baking Co., of Baltimore, and a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The Board said the Company's action in signing the contract was an unfair labor practice because the A. F. of L. union was not the freely chosen representative of a majority of the employees involved.

Weirton Gets Month

The Labor Board gave the Weirton Steel Company a month to find a new counsel to replace Clyde A. Armstrong, barred by the Board from defending Weirton against charges of unfair labor practices.

Mr. Armstrong had been ousted from the case for "contemptuous conduct" before Edward G. Smith, trial examiner, at Steubenville, Ohio, July 11.

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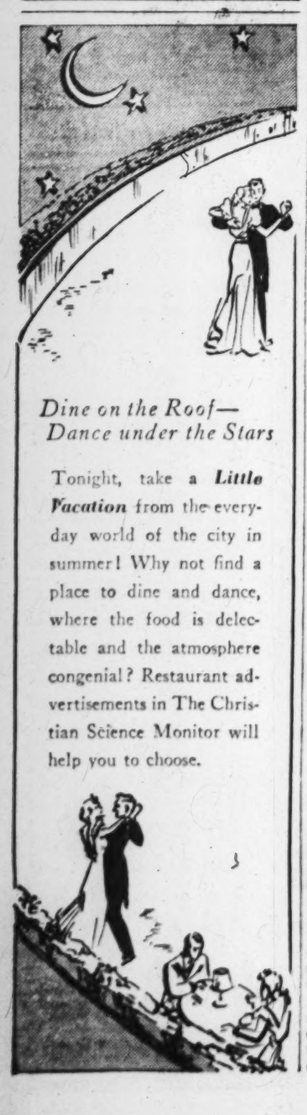
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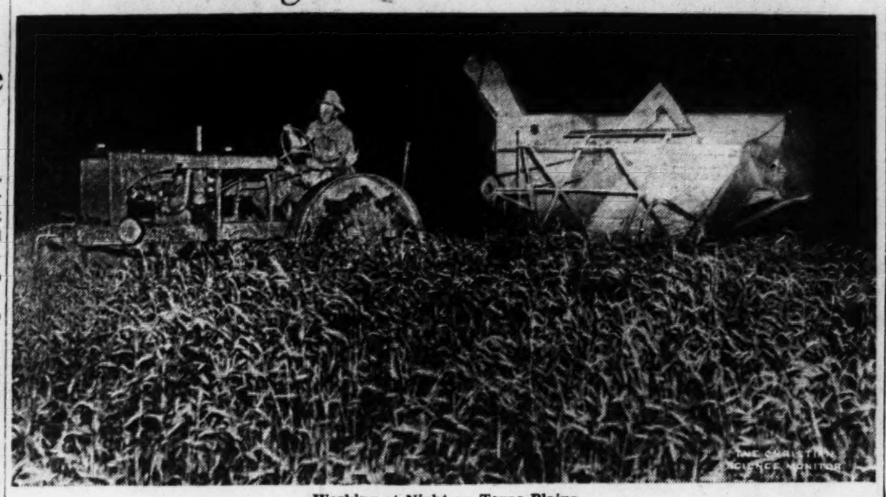

Working at Night on Texas Plains

When the summer sun is blazing and wheat is turning yellow and brown in Texas, growers often keep crews of harvesters working in the fields 24 hours a day until the bread supply of the nation is stored safely away in bins. Picture above shows a night tractor equipped with searchlight, radio, and comfortable seat for the long night shift, but not the comforts of a bed.

Harlan Defense Attorney Takes Stand

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., July 26—The momentous Harlan anti-labor conspiracy trial entered its final stage here today with the last bit of evidence in the record and the jury enjoying a day off before it settles down to hear opposing attorneys argue for the last time whether the leading citizens of the mountain coal County which is Harlan should or should not go to prison for 10 years for allegedly resorting even to murder to keep unionism out of their mines.

After using a grand total of 569 witnesses in 53 court days and filling over 12,000 pages of court record in 48 bound volumes with evidence, both sides rested their final rebuttals late yesterday. Judge H. Church Ford promptly granted the jury a day to relax before attorneys present their summations. But the 39 individual Harlan defendants still under the shadow of prison had to be present as attorneys today argued technical legal points not yet resolved.

The final day of testimony saw the uncles, the cousins, and the aunts of defendants troop into court in a final effort to remove from their kinfolk the stigma of anti-union intimidation and violence, and also witnessed the unusual spectacle of an attorney taking the stand as his colleagues of the defense staff sought urgently to sweep away the Government charge that much of their case is built on perjured evidence which he allegedly manufactured.

Three Points

The entire day, which belonged to the defense as its opportunity to answer the Government's rebuttal, was devoted to three points and three only.

Most of it they used in an effort to clear C. C. B. Spicer, Harlan attorney, of the perjury manufacturing charges. The balance they devoted to two incidents of the night of Feb. 9, 1937, when a fusillade of bullets tore into the cottage of Marshall Musick, labor organizer, and killed his 19-year-old son.

They attempted first to shake the Government story that Lawrence Howard saw a group of deputy sheriffs pick up their guns from a restaurant table in Harlan that night and start out for "old man Musick's" with an invitation to him to go along. Second, they tried to repair the havoc wrought by three days of Government rebuttal in their counter version of what happened—a version which places labor organizers in a saloon in near-by Evarts just before and just after the time of the shooting.

Of the 30 witnesses the defense used to bolster up its case, 11 were relatives of defendants. After they had concluded Judge Ford permitted the Government to put on a final witness to bolster its contention that the Evarts saloon was empty and deserted on Feb. 9.

No further light was shed during the day on last week's alleged attempt by Merle Middleton, defendant deputy sheriff, to influence the jury—an incident which is still being investigated by G men, nor was anything said about it in court. But to the kindred charge that perjury plays a large part in the foundations of their case the defense attorneys devoted the bulk of their concluding attention.

Denies Perjury

They were overruled by Judge Ford when they attempted to produce character witnesses in behalf of Mr. Spicer, but they were able to put the attorney himself on the stand, and to back him up with his secretary and several other friends of defendants whom he admitted helped him obtain witnesses back in Harlan while his colleagues were arguing the case in court here.

Mr. Spicer himself denied that he ever offered to pay money to any witnesses or ever arranged their testimony for them without regard to their knowledge of the incidents in question. Particularly he denied that he had primed three witnesses to testify that they saw Belton Youngblood and Granville Sargeant in the Evarts saloon on the night of the Musick killing.

Five Government witnesses had fixed the charges of perjured testimony on the defense. Two of them had charged that Mr. Spicer personally had written out affidavits for them and offered them $25 and expenses each if they would tell the forged story in court.

All of the perjury evidence dealt with the testimony of the three witnesses allegedly in the Evarts saloon. One of the three, Albert Hoskins, denounced himself after telling his story. Originally Mr. Hoskins said he had gone to Mr. Spicer's office and there been told what to say in the company of Vernon Kelly and John Barnes. Mr. Barnes never took the stand. In his place was Keller Skidmore. It was solely to this substitution that Brien McMahon, chief Government counsel, directed his brief cross examination.

"Barnes drops out and Skidmore comes in, is that it?" he asked in tones of icy sarcasm.

"I didn't know that Barnes had dropped out, but Skidmore did come along later," the flushed witness replied.

And with that Mr. McMahon ended the unusual spectacle of an attorney taking the witness stand to justify his own conduct in the case in which he was associated.

Previously Mr. Spicer had admitted that during most of the trial he has been 85 miles away in Harlan interviewing witnesses. And Ila Bowling, his secretary, testified that in this process he had taken "a great many affidavits." She wouldn't say exactly how many—whether it was 20 or 50 or more. But repeated under questioning that there were "a great many."

Dates Confused

Earlier in the day the defense had presented three witnesses who claimed that Lawrence Howard was engaged in a fight in the grill cafe in Harlan on the night of Feb. 7, a fight which defense claims led to his imprisonment. On top of that they summoned Dr. L. O. Smith, Mayor of Harlan, to substantiate this story and destroy the possibility that Mr. Howard could have been back in the same cafe on the 9th to hear what he said he heard.

But Dr. Smith was visibly shaken and surprised when Government counsel presented him with a photograph of the Harlan police blotter of that date that showed Mr. Howard was the first man booked under the date of Feb. 7; that his name came directly after the last man booked on the 6th; and that in front of his name the date there is "7 marked over 6." The Government contends that he was in jail early Sunday morning, out on Monday, had his fight on Monday night, and was back again on Tuesday to witness the deputies pick up their guns and march out.

As for the other version of who started out for the Musick house, the defense produced a man who claimed to have been tending bar in the Evarts saloon and two men who said they bought whiskey there that same night. His name was Charlie Wright, and he remembered that one Walter Smock had come in and bought some whiskey. But he was unable to recall that either Belton Youngblood or Granville Sergeant, the union men, had been in that night, nor could he remember having seen any of the three who had testified that those two came in.

This testimony was substantiated by that of a soft-drink salesman who declared that he made three trips weekly to the saloon during the entire period under question and had never found it closed.

It was to meet this version that the saloon could possibly have been operating even though the electricity was turned off, its licenses had not been granted, and its shelves and equipment had not been installed, the Judge allowed the Government to bring forth a final witness, even though it had previously rested its rebuttal.

This last witness was G. F. Kilgore, a mechanical refrigerator agent, who testified that it was not until Feb. 20 that he helped install a new "cooler" in the saloon. And he added that when he did so he failed to notice any other equipment of a similar character in the saloon.

Evidence Over

Mr. Kilgore was witness No. 569. His testimony concluded the fifty-third court day of the trial which is now in its eleventh calendar week. All told the Government has used 192 witnesses to build up its case against the leading citizens of Harlan County, and the defense has presented 377 to meet it.

So far as evidence is concerned the trial is now over. Tomorrow attorneys will begin their summations, for which Judge Ford has tentatively allotted eight hours to a side.

Italy States Its Aryan Policy

ROME, July 26 (AP)—Fascism was committed to "Aryanism" today as an accepted Party doctrine.

Achille Starace, Party Secretary, translated the idea of "race principles" into active policies with the declaration that "elaboration and discussion of Fascist race principles" would be the Popular Culture Ministry's main task in 1939.

Signor Starace spoke yesterday before a group of scholars responsible, under auspices of the Ministry of Popular Culture, for a report published July 21 in which Italians were said to be of Aryan origin and Jews were said "not to belong to the Italian race."

A communiqué quoted him thus: "They (Jews) consider themselves for thousands of years everywhere and also in Italy as a 'race' apart and superior to others, and it is notorious that, notwithstanding the tolerant policy of the regime, Hebrews in every nation have constituted—with their men and with their means—a general staff of anti-Fascism."

In the field of race, Signor Starace said, "the regime followed the Duce's fundamental direction: first, action; then a doctrinaire formula which must not be considered academic, but as determining the precise ulterior political action."

He said racial laws had been enacted already to avoid "hybridism and contamination" in the new African Empire (formerly Ethiopia, where a white is forbidden to marry a black).

The publication of a new magazine, "The Roman Idea," was announced "to fight Communism even more tenaciously . . . and to propagate the light of Roman civilization in the world."

Fascists to Visit Berlin

ROME (AP)—Italian Fascist militia and officers will exchange visits with a group of German "SA," or brownshirt troops, it was announced here.

Premier Benito Mussolini ordered the exchange to "cement ties of comradeship between armed defenses of the two revolutions," after the friendly reception given 14 Italian blackshirts on a recent visit to Berlin.

Luise Rainer Takes U. S. Citizenship Test

LOS ANGELES, July 25 (AP)—This was "final examination" day for Luise Rainer, Veinna-born movie actress, who came before the Immigration Board seeking American citizenship.

Miss Rainer, two-time winner of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences gold medal for outstanding acting, will become an American citizen in 30 days—if she passed her examination.

Walter Carr, Director of Immigration for this district, intimated that the petite, red-haired actress knew all the answers about history and American government.

Miss Rainer won the academy awards for her work in "The Good Earth," and "The Great Ziegfeld."

"This is the happiest day of my life," the actress said as she left the federal building.

Duke Power Firm Sued In Case Under Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Greenwood County's $850,000 suit against the Duke Power Company, involving the proposed Buzzard Roost hydroelectric and navigation project, has been taken under advisement by Federal Judge Frank K. Myers, following the hearing of arguments for its dismissal. He also instructed counsel for the plaintiffs to file their briefs.

Greenwood County contends it suffered damages as the result of a delay following litigation brought by the Duke Power Company and covering a period of several years.

Doll Show Popular With Adult Visitors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Clearly there is something about dolls, since the National Doll and Toy Collectors Club is able to report that of the 40,000 persons who have visited its first show in the Spear auditorium in West Thirty-fourth Street, which opened two weeks ago, only 18 per cent were children. Nothing like all the rest were women either, executives declared, the history-ranging, world-wide character of the exhibition bringing plenty of men observers.

A recent addition to the display, which will be on view through Aug. 6, was announced by Mrs. Mary E. Lewis, President of the club, in an entry of dolls of the 1880 period with corresponding furniture in scale from the collection of Miss Marion Beacher, of Farmington, Vt.

Among the century-old dolls being shown is one of painted wood with a jointed body, while a Greiner doll of 1858 with its cloth body and pointed feet keeps company with early American dolls whose bisque and Staffordshire heads were the height of elegance in their day. There is even the antique "swimming doll" in its generations-old bathing suit whose cork body may be wound up with a skate key for water action.

Radio Sets in Britain

In Britain, 68.3 out of every 100 families had a license to use a radio at the end of 1937.

Lobby Committee Made Famous By Black Peters Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—The Senate Lobby Committee, which helped make the reputation of Former Senator Hugo L. Black and which was the center of a spectacular last-minute filibuster as Congress came to a close last June, is no more. The investigation which from almost the start of the New Deal was the stormy petrel of Washington, and provided some of the most extraordinary evidence ever gathered before a Congressional committee, has apparently passed out of the picture for good.

It was learned here that the Committee has let its last employee go and has folded up its records. There is little or no likelihood that Senator Sherman L. Minton (D) of Indiana will ever revive it. It has been living on a financial shoestring ever since Sen. Minton unexpectedly revived it, long after Mr. Black had been elevated to the Supreme Court. The filibuster which blocked the appropriation of an additional $25,000 in the close of the last session, apparently killed the committee, too.

The Lobby Committee, in the days of former Senator Black exposed the extraordinary story of faked telegrams which poured in on Washington in behalf of utility interests, against the "death sentence" provision in the utility regulation bill. It was then that the famous "Elmer" the messenger boy, told the surprised Senators how names from telephone books had been signed to the bogus protests.

Revived by Minton

When Senator Black went to the Supreme Court, the Committee dropped out of sight. Most people supposed it had passed away forever. Then Senator Minton discovered that there were still several thousand dollars of its funds in the Treasury, and that it had never been officially ended. He revived the investigation this year, making a spectacular attack on Dr. Glenn Frank, the Republican policy chief, because of his $25,000 a year salary as editor of a farm magazine which was being distributed free, in pivotal midwestern states. Senator Minton charged that the magazine was part of the Republican propaganda, but the publisher of the magazine insisted that it was a legitimate enterprise, which might some day be profitable from advertising on a free distribution basis.

Then came Senator Minton's request for more funds, and the big filibuster by Senators Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, and others. The appropriation failed, although Majority Leader Barkley promised it would be revived at the next session.

Evidently the End

The sequel has quietly occurred in Washington. Herbert C. Bloomquest, the chief investigator has been dropped, with the rest of the office force, after serving the Committee from the start. Mr. Bloomquest is considering a publisher's offer to write a book on the whole lobby investigation. The office has been closed. The Committee which was the leading issue in the news in the final days of Congress has quietly disappeared.

Asked if the departure of Mr. Bloomquest could be interpreted as meaning the end of the Committee, a spokesman here today declared, "It speaks for itself."

Border Country Near Edinburgh Repays Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH.—Edinburgh itself is so attractive to strangers that often they can hardly spare the time to search out new pastures, yet within an hour's run lies the Border country with its famous abbeys, its rivers and its hills. South also lie "The Dowie Dens of Yarrow" famous in ballad and in song and the haunt of many famous men.

Historic inns abound—"The Gordon Arms," Tibbie Shiell's Cottage, Tushielaw Inn—what gatherings have been held within their walls. The Border hills are not grand and awe-inspiring as the mountains of the Highlands—rather do they make one think "And the little hills do rejoice on every side."

Westward from Edinburgh tours in the Trossachs and the Western Highlands can be made in a day. Ayr and the Burns country is an easy run but the direct line north is perhaps less frequented by tourists. By the Pass of Killiecrankie, up Speyside to Inverness rail and road run within sight of the Cairngorm range. There is yet no road through these mountains to Braemar though Queen Victoria used to come riding through the passes on sturdy ponies accompanied by her beloved Albert. They both seemed to have a good eye for scenery judging by the excursions they took.

Blair Castle near Blair Atholl is open to the public—full of art and historic treasures and architecturally interesting. It is thanks to the public spirit of the Duke of Atholl that the Castle has been opened—it is one of the famous places of its kind in Britain.

A few miles from Edinburgh is the Forth Bridge—one of the great engineering feats of the world. From under its spans run motor launches to the Island of Inchcolm—the Iona of the East. Within a few miles of the city lie the Pentland Hills—R. L. Stevenson's "Hills of Home." His old country home, Swanston Cottage, is within easy walking distance and his birthplace at Howard Place is well worth a visit.

State Gold Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The State of Georgia is the owner of any gold found in its State parks, Charles N Elliott, director of State Parks and Monuments, informed John H. Elliott, of Eton, Ga., who wrote the State Director of Parks for permission to mine gold he found at Fort Mountain some 40 years ago, before the mountain became State property.

Their Plane Landed Itself

Wide World

Capt. George V. Holloman — **Capt. Carl J. Crane**

Captain Holloman and Captain Crane, Both of the United States Army Air Corps, Have Been Awarded the Mackay Trophy for 1937 by the War Department. This Trophy, the Gift of Clarence H. Mackay, Goes to the Army Officers or Officer Each Year for the Most Meritorious Flight During the Year. In This Instance, It Went to Captains Holloman and Crane for the First Entirely Automatic Landing of an Airplane Which They Accomplished at Wright Field in Dayton, Ohio

Far East Colonies of 4 Nations Studied as Industrial Fields

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, July 25—The question of whether densely populated tropical regions like the Netherlands Indies, India, the Philippines, Indo-China, and Malaya should be industrialized was discussed by the International Geographic Congress held here in the Colonial Institute.

The general conclusion from the discussions was that though an expansion of industry in various cases is considered to be possible and desirable, it is not to be expected that these tropical colonial countries can become industrialized in the sense of the temperate zone countries. Agriculture and mining industry are expected to remain their chief means of subsistence, although in various cases industry has proved or will probably prove a complementary source of income.

Agricultural Colonization

The prosperity of the Netherlands Indies depends largely on the export of agricultural products. The welfare of the population may be raised, the Congress was told, by a threefold policy of, firstly, extension and intensification of agriculture, secondly, emigration from Java to other islands, especially to South Sumatra, where 5,000,000 acres of new land are immediately suitable for agricultural colonization, which may really contribute to the solution of Java's population problem, and thirdly, industrialization.

This last includes the promotion of mechanized industries as well as of independent domestic handicrafts and those concentrated in workshops. The Netherlands Indian Government is willing to encourage industry to a certain degree and it considers, in particular, native industries which manufacture articles of home consumption to be of importance to the country. This is resulting in an extension of various industries.

India's Needs Told

India's great need is for improvement in the consuming capacity of the masses, the Congress was told. There is need for capital investments to promote health and efficiency. There is need of a carefully devised plan for the revival of village life, including schemes for utilization of superfluous agricultural labor in small-scale industries located in villages. Such industries, it is urged, should be organized with modern methods of production and equipment to utilize the at present valueless labor of the villages.

Indian experts told the conference that there is considerable room in India for improvement in agricultural yields, which at present are low. They also said it must be accepted as a fact that agriculture has become unprofitable over a large part of the country. Competitive technical progress to increase the yield of important crops in western countries was cited as a contributory factor, also the fact that cost of production in these countries has been lowered by the use of machinery.

India is anxious to sell more wheat, cotton, and other raw materials to industrial countries, but they will not buy more, because of programs of self-sufficiency. It will, therefore, be necessary for India to use its natural resources itself to build up large-scale industries as a means of achieving not only self-sufficiency, as far as possible, but also a higher standard of living, some experts declare. Others, however, have greater expectations of village industry.

Philippine Situation

Many observers of the Philippine situation of today believe, the Congress was informed, that the next few years are to witness an unprecedented industrial development in these Islands. The Philippines have rich natural resources of raw materials needed in the manufacturing industries which should place the country among the prominent industrial countries in the Far East. Meanwhile the Philippines are today almost as agricultural as they were centuries ago. The chief export products such as sugar, coconut products, and hemp are all agricultural in origin.

On the other hand, there is a large import of clothing, hardware, machinery, fuel, and so on, and some of these products, it was pointed out to the conference, could just as well be manufactured locally. Money available for investment in new industries was reported. At present, it was stated, capital is beginning to realize the opportunities which lie in the industrial development that has already started in Manila.

It was suggested that the war between Japan and China would continue for some time, and that Japan would be forced to curtail exports to the Philippines in order to make war materials. This meant, the Congress was told, that the Philippines would try to become more independent of some imports by establishing industries utilizing home materials.

Indo-China, it was reported, has already a number of promising industries. The best chance of raising the standard of living of the inhabitants of Indo-China and of increasing their consumption capacity is believed to be in the production of industrial articles.

Summarizing, experts declared that it is desirable to start in Indo-China those industries which produce articles which China and other Far Eastern countries need. It was advocated that French industries establish branch offices there.

The organizer of the colonial industrialization discussion section was Prof. B. Schrieke of the University of Amsterdam while C. Rothe of Amsterdam was general rapporteur.

Czech-European Relations Analyzed At Summer School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Cabinet ministers, leading politicians, and professors from various universities will interpret current central European problems chiefly in the light of Czechoslovakia's 20-year independence, and its position in the European picture, at the approaching session of this year's Czech summer school.

Such subjects as "Democracy in Czechoslovakia," "National and Minority Problems in Czechoslovakia," and "Yugoslavia and Rumania" will acquaint students with the internal structure of the State, as well as its relation to its fellow members of the Little Entente, it has been announced. Not only political, but cultural and economic problems will be analyzed and discussed in an attempt to present a sound viewpoint.

This plan of teaching was inaugurated last year by the Czechoslovakia League of National Union and the Czechoslovak Universities' League of Nations Society. At that time the first session of the summer school was held, attended by 170 visitors representing 25 countries in and out of Europe. At the conclusion of that session it was decided to continue the school as a permanent institution.

Saskatchewan Man Named

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan (CP)—G. H. Williams, leader of the Opposition in the Saskatchewan Legislature, was elected president of the Saskatchewan section of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation at the fifth annual convention here July 21.

Slovak Cheeses Gain Attention; Country Scenic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—The beauties of the Slovak mountains are gradually being discovered by Anglo-Saxon visitors, and local peasant art is receiving more and more attention. It is felt, however, that the cheeses of this locality might be better known.

With the first coming of the spring there appear in the streets peasant women with their baskets of curiously shaped cheeses. The two outstanding varieties are made of ewes' milk like the French Roquefort; but they are not green cheeses. They come from the flocks that find pasture chiefly on the slopes of the Lower Tatra. Their names are not derived from the place of their origin, but from their shape and structure.

"Oštiepky" is a hard cheese of a delicious smoky flavor. It is made by highland shepherds. The curd is put in wooden roller-shaped molds pointed or rounded off at both ends. The carved pattern is reproduced on the surface of the cheese. The rind of this cylindrical smoked cheese is naturally brown. The appetizing smell reminds one of smoked salmon.

Parencia consists of two round parts which are joined by a chain made of the same edible material. The whole cheese can be unrolled like two clews of broad tape. In color and texture it resembles white fish.

The most common variety of ewes' cheese is the soft "bryndza." It is at its best in May and it can be spread with a knife on bread. Its richness of flavor and cheapness make it a popular food and an ingredient of many Slovak dishes.

In Central Europe it is sold, properly dressed and spiced, under the name of Liptov cheese (Liptauer), so called after the center of Slovak cheese trade. There are many local varieties of cheeses in different villages which are, however, consumed in the locality.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Stargazing With the Amateur Telescope Makers

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Stars and Telescope Making An Important Hobby

Whether Alone or With a Group, the One Who Rides It Wins Rich Rewards; Also May Make Big Discovery

Hobbies and Crafts
For Education and Recreation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today we must give the lie to the ancient Latin poet who wrote "There is no easy road from earth to the stars." Since that line was written telescopes have been invented, and he who will may travel starry paths to unexplored realms deep in unfathomed space. There is no better way known for temporarily escaping earth with its troubles, or for overcoming a sense of self-importance, than to climb aboard a homemade ashcan, stovepipe, or boiler telescope, shoot through the eyepiece, jump from the objective lens or mirror and swim around such heavenly objects as the ring nebula in Lyra, the whirlpool in Canes Venatici, the fine open clusters in Perseus, or any of several excellent double stars like Cor Caroli in Canes, Alpha Hercules, Gamma Virgo, Delta Corvus, or familiar Polaris in Ursa Minor.

Where Order Reigns

Should you be one of the uninitiated the stars might seem very far away, and there would appear little order to their distribution in the sky. You might learn where to look for Sirius, the diamond of the heavens, or Vega in the constellation Lyra, only to find them moved to some other part of the sky a few months later. Then one day a friend who has finished his third homemade telescope comes to spend an evening. He explains how the visible stars are arranged in constellations, how in summer Cygnus the Swan flies down the Milky Way, with the Lyre, the Little Fox, the Arrow, and the Dolphin close by. Not far distant, Hercules with his foot upon the Dragon's head, wages a battle that is never won. So it goes around the sky. Our friend tells us the very simple fundamentals of celestial mechanics, how the heavens seem to revolve and the constellations change each month. He shows us a million more stars than we ever knew existed.

And the next week we've begun work on our own telescope, grinding the first mirror out of a castor cup that once served beneath a bar leg of the spare couch in the attic. Next we invest a five spot (or maybe two—in a blank Pyrex disk, made of the same glass that was used for casting the 200-inch at Palomar disk.

The difficult part of building a telescope is grinding and polishing the mirror from a flat surface to one which has a parabolic curve accurate to within one-five hundred thousandths of an inch. Grinding away a fraction of a hair's-breadth too much in any part of the mirror would render it about as useful as a rusty razor. But when finished, the mirror can capture the light of stars billions of light years beyond normal-eye visibility, "magnifying" them as a concave shaving mirror "magnifies" the whiskers.

Grinding The Lens

In order to perfect this mathematically precise curve, we lay a flat disk on a level surface and distribute coarse grinding paste over it in a crisscross pattern. Then we lay our prospective mirror on this paste and begin to work. Slowly we move the upper disk back and forth in a push-and-pull movement, center over center, and at the same time gently turn it in a circular motion as we walk slowly around the workbench. All three of these motions are necessary in order to give the mirror the proper curvature.

When it comes to testing the final curve, amateurs have an ingenious method. They place an electric lamp inside a tin can and in the base prick a tiny pinhole, all of which allows a ray of light to escape. This is captured by the mirror set on edge about 10 feet away, just as if the ray came from a star. If the curve is right, the observer sees the pin-point of light distributed evenly over the whole mirror surface. But if dark regions appear anywhere, the need for more grinding or polishing is indicated.

From Axles To Ashcans

For the telescope tube and mountings, all sorts of odds and ends are called into play by those who haven't too much money to invest in their hobby. Various sections of old Model T Fords are favorite sources of supply. The rear axle housing makes a dandy telescope housing. Brakebeams graduate to become parts of nicely adjusted "setting circles," to measure the position of the stars. Even the brake lever connection is salvaged to form a link in the mechanism, holding the cumbersome 'scope body rigid in whatever setting is desired.

Amateur astronomers' clubs flourish today in nearly every large city and not a few smaller ones. They vary in membership from a mere handful of enthusiasts to several hundred. And this is one hobby where bankers and brokers hobnob with butchers, barbers, and bootblacks—or anyone else who knows more than they do about the sky or about telescope making. Ages vary from the teens, on up. Boston has two very active clubs, the Amateur Telescope Makers and the Bond Astronomical, both very active and both sponsored by Harvard Observatory. New York has an association for adults and a Junior Club for young folks. And so the story goes for other cities throughout the world. Among inexpensive monthly publications for amateurs The Sky, published by the Hayden Planetarium in New York, is probably most helpful to beginners and old-timers alike.

Things The Professors Miss

Not only is stargazing by the amateur fun—but frequently the unprofessional observer sees things professors miss. That is why Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard Observatory, believes in encouraging amateur observing as much as possible, even to the point of furnishing amateur groups with assembly rooms and laboratories, and holding an annual assembly of New England enthusiasts to which they are invited to come and bring their own brass cannons, stovepipes, or spare automobile parts disguised as precision astronomical instruments.

Variable star observing, for example, is one field open to thousands of observers who work under the leadership of Leon Campbell of Harvard. Such volunteer workers are assigned to watch stars whose light varies periodically in intensity. They are trying to find the unknown forces which cause these variations.

The moon is another popular object that bears watching. The Old Man frequently plays truant from his regular orbit, acting like a restless boy who skips school to go fishing. The amateur "boiler" can perform real service in tracing these "side trips." And there are a host of other routine observations they can make to supplement the work of professionals.

Amateur telescope making in America goes but little deeper than 1920, when J. M. Pierce and R. W. Porter of Springfield, Vt., started a club in that town. Later the men built an observatory, complete to a small kitchen for the wives to work in.

But like all kitchen brigades, that one, too, soon tired of their quarters, made telescopes themselves, and acquired equal status in the club with the men.

Herbert B. Nichols

Among the many recently published excellent books on astronomy for the layman the following come most readily to mind: "Field Book of the Skies," Olcott and Putnam, (Putnam's $3.50); "Consider the Heavens," by F. R. Moulton (Doubleday Doran, $3.50); "Stars and Telescopes," by James Stokley (Harper's, $3); "Astronomy for the Layman," by Frank Reh, (Appleton-Century, $3); and "Through Space and Time," by Sir James Jeans (Macmillan, $3).

This column of hobbies and crafts runs the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

© Fox; By a Staff Photographer; Alinari, Florence; Wide World

Upper Row: Left—Where Ashcans Look Up. C. H. Leake With His Homemade Telescope. Right—A "Business" Meeting of the Amateur Telescope Makers of Boston. Lower Row: Left—Galileo's Telescope. With the Great Galileo, All Amateur Astronomers Certainly May Claim Kinship. Right—Ernest Makiku of Honolulu, Taking a Squint Through the Telescope He and Other Students of the Kamehameha School Built in the School Shop

Awakening Campus Thought by Forum Discussions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Ames, Iowa

In the luxurious Oak Room of the Iowa State Memorial Union, controversially minded students and faculty members have for three years taken advantage each winter Friday of the Union's free coffee, crackers, and pretzels, listened intently for a half hour or so to a campus notable or a visiting speaker, and then, in an atmosphere without restraint other than the canons of good taste, bombarded the speaker, the chairman, and each other with questions, manifestoes, and private economic nostrums.

Since its uncertain inception in January, 1936, the Forum has grown in popularity as more and more students, faculty members, and even Ames businessmen have acquired the forum habit. In the beginning, two years ago, a crowd of 70 was commended for its interest in current problems. Last winter attendance repeatedly exceeded 250.

Speakers and Viewpoints

What kind of questions, you wonder, can a forum of this sort discuss? The quickest way to answer is to tell you about the speakers. Some are faculty members—sociologists, economists, historians, engineers, journalists, dietitians, and psychologists—each ready to convey something of extra-academic significance from his own field. Some of the discussion leaders are visitors. Among these there have been Protestant ministers, a rabbi, and a priest. One speaker was an official of the National Youth Foundation, and one a north Iowa publisher who taunted the college's free-trade economists with an appeal for American isolation.

Timeliness is always a major factor in selecting the forum questions. And in their evolution, sectional interest also has a hand. After the Supreme Court had in 1936 voided the AAA, the forum debated not so much the constitutionality of the outlawed act as that of the court's power of judicial review.

But while political and economic problems and those of world peace have been most often argued, aspects of ethics, religion, and art have not been neglected.

Giving the Professors A Chance

To insure wide participation from the floor, a "ground rule," long in force, provides that students and faculty members must take alternate turns on the floor, in order to "give the professors a chance."

Now at the end of its third year, the Coffee Forum stands, to us, as a model for collegiate democracy. We believe that it typifies an awakening in campus thought.

R. P. C.

On Taking an Active Interest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A happy surprise your Chairman has had since confessing to that blush over the empty Round-Table mailbox has been to discover how much the Round Table means to those of you who live in England and Canada. We somehow had not realized there were such appreciative members in those two lands, and we thank those of you who have written from there so swiftly and so well. We have enough letters from various places for two or three meetings now, but shall be needing more after that—from all of you, in every land.
—Chairman.

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Beginning With Ourselves
Canada

Dear Round Table Friends:

First, I must say how disappointed I feel that our Chairman has found it necessary to "blush" in confessing "your mailbox is empty." It is not our capable Chairman who should blush, but we—the members of the Youth Round Table There are so many subjects upon which we could write, but we seem to put it off from day to day—and the letter never gets away. We should remember that in reality now is the only time. Why don't you write the Round Table NOW?

In thinking about what I could write I remembered the surprise that I have often experienced at the apathy expressed by so many people—especially young people—in the affairs of their country. Think how differently history would read if great leaders had shown indifference to their country's affairs. I do not mean that all need to be great political leaders; but I do mean that all should know something of the political issues facing their country.

Suppose Abraham Lincoln had been indifferent to the condition of slavery which existed in the United States. Slavery might have remained in America for years longer than it did. But Lincoln was awake to his opportunity when it came. Should we be any less loyal? Today, we may look about and see men and women in slavery—in slavery to modern economic conditions which have allowed millions to be thrown out of work. And yet few really understand the conditions causing this new slavery; and how few are endeavoring to keep informed regarding what their government is doing to end it. It is surprising to note just how few exercise their privilege (and it is a privilege) of voting. This is an important matter, and needs careful consideration. It is very little use voting, however, unless the issues involved are really understood.

While penning these lines, I am reminded of a cartoon which once appeared on the Editorial Page of the Monitor (October 12, 1936). It showed Uncle Sam applauding the voter, who had taken the "stump." The voter was saying: "I promise not only to vote, but to know who I am voting for, and why!" Any nation would be fortunate if all its voters would make such a promise. The caption to the picture was "A Good Campaign Promise to Make—and Keep."

(Mr.) W. N. C.

An Idea for a Party, Why Not!
Illinois

Dear Editor and Round Tablers:

Recently an invitation was extended to all those who enjoy a constructive hobby to come to our page and share it with others who may be on the lookout for a hobby. Editor, may I speak?

Quite often I have heard people remark that they have nothing to do on a rainy afternoon or evening! This seems very strange, for with the world so full of wonderful and curious things to learn more about, and with so many fascinating crafts that require little skill, it seems as though every one ought to be able to find something that arouses their curiosity or creative urge.

As far back as I can remember I have always had a hobby of some sort to which I devoted my attention, and for almost as long I have enjoyed drawing; but it was not until about two years ago that something entirely different engaged my imagination. A Mailbag friend who lives on the distant side of our city sent an invitation to spend a week end with her, and when I arrived she asked whether I had ever modeled clay. She led me to a porch where newspapers were spread on the floor, four chairs were set around the table, and I was shown to my place. After donning a huge apron the work began.

One who has never had a similar experience cannot imagine the thrill that comes with the sight of a huge hunk of moist clay and a few simple tools. The instructions were simple—my friends laughed merrily at my consternation, and said, "Just begin . . . take it in your hands, and start doing something!" And so I did, for that's what they were doing. I can't remember much of what happened that week end. We did have meals as I remember, and yes, we did go to sleep after some coaxing, but were up early again so as to work at our pieces before church. The rest was merely clay. By night I was the proud possessor of one end of a pair of book ends.

I still have that piece as a memorial to the beginning of my clay modeling. . . . And it was such fun! The last time I visited my friend's home, the porch table was covered with little figures of Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs designed for use as a special luncheon center piece, and the Mother of the house was working on a wall plaque of the head of the eldest daughter. I'd like to concentrate on one hobby this summer . . . can you guess what it will be? You're right . . . it is clay modeling. If you're looking for a favorite indoor sport, just hike around to the nearest artist supply store, or refer to your favorite mail order house for the clay and simple tools you will need. And then . . . who knows into what haunts your hobby will lead you, for you will find yourself studying the shapes of things more keenly, you will find yourself hunting for books and articles written on the subject, and suddenly the world will seem to you a far more fascinating place in which to live.

Best wishes to all, and may the Hobbies and Crafts Column awaken in many the joy of a hobby.

(Miss) L. H.

P. S.—This letter was in its envelope, but I opened the Tuesday Monitor just now—and found no Round Table. Surely a column that has brought such joy and extended so many friendships will surely go on and on. Surely the world has a continued need for friendships—and surely the Round Table helps to fill that need! Surely!

Miss L. H.'s, and one other letter on hobbies came addressed to the Round Table. We expect to print occasional letters in the Hobby column also, and this might easily go there as well as here. What to do? We grasped both horns of the dilemma by putting it into the Round Table on a Hobby column day. How's that!

Cheerio . . .

Chairman.

The Logansport-Cass County Traveling Library That Takes "Library Day" to Indiana Rural Schools and Villages

When Books Take to the Byroads

Villages and Rural Schools Have 'Library Day'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A trailer, drawn by a sturdy coupé, rolled into the little Indiana village and stopped in front of the post office. I said to myself, "Here are some tourists stopping to mail postcards and perhaps to buy a few groceries at the village store." But no. A young woman stepped out of the coupé and deftly hooked some steps into place, then climbed up into the trailer through a side door. In a moment, she came out with a neat metal sign "Library Day," which she hung on the side of the trailer.

Library Day was no doubt an event in the village. Children and adults with one, two, and three books under their arms began to climb the little steps into the trailer, to emerge shortly with new loads of books. Women with market baskets who had timed their shopping with the arrival of the library, came by twos and threes and talked pleasantly outside when the trailer seemed crowded.

I waited for a lull in the activity, then I, too, climbed the little steps into the library and found the interior surprisingly large and attractive. The walls and ceiling were all of maple plywood with sturdy maple bookshelves on three sides and a tiny office at the front. A big skylight in the ceiling brought both light and ventilation, and there was a small oil heater to make it cozy on sharp winter days.

Between Visitors

Between visitors, the librarian told me of her work: how the Cass County library system was established in 1918 and the first automobile service was begun a year later with a truck carrying 250 volumes. Through the efforts of the librarian of the Logansport Library, it has grown to an efficient traveling library now carrying 1200 books and 22 periodicals. It serves 12 townships which contribute to the Logansport city library by taxation. The trailer library visits 15 grade schools, eight high schools, and 9 villages, making a visit to each once every two weeks.

The Cass County trailer is an example of what can be done to extend library service. Beside the books and periodicals which the trailer actually carries, the county has easy access to the entire Logansport Library, because any book or periodical is brought by request of either teacher or individual patron.

Works With County Schools

The system is of great advantage to the county schools because instead of the usual 7 or 8 sets of readers used by a grade during a school term, the trailer library carries a revolving system of school readers that gives each grade the opportunity of using 15 or more sets each term. The library and the schools work together publishing graded reading lists entitled, "Reading Hours are Happy Hours," and certificates are awarded for covering these lists.

Just as the librarian was telling me this, a little girl in a gay gingham dress came in quite breathless, both arms filled with books. It was evident that she regarded the librarian as a family friend as she said, "Daddy says to tell you that he could not come in today because he is plowing, and that he liked the book, 'Haliburton's Travels' and my brother Jim wants to know if you have a book about electricity." And she, list in hand, began lovingly to scan the bright colored bindings on the shelf labeled "Children's Verse." I came down the trailer steps feeling sure that Cass County is doing much toward giving its people wider outlook and happier lives.

Studying Airplane Photography

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass.

She went to work with the camera with as much assurance as many of the men students, the [illegible] said. He was commending Mrs. Margaret Mace Curtis upon the taking of her first airplane pictures not long ago. Mrs. Curtis has been studying airplane photography and surveying at the Institute of Geographical Exploration at Harvard during the past winter. She is the first Radcliffe student to take up this subject at Harvard's Institute.

Aerial photography and surveying is a new field for women, and as such is not yet overcrowded. It is said that opportunities for women in this field will probably be limited to the laboratory research, and teaching, for aerial cameras are too heavy for a woman to lift alone. Mrs. Curtis, however, is focusing her attention on learning how to handle the camera, which is placed in a hole cut in the bottom of the plane.

As a student at Radcliffe, Mrs. Curtis concentrated in geology, and she has been teaching courses in geologic and geographic illustration and in cartography part of each week at Smith College, Northampton, while working the rest of the time in Cambridge for her Ph. D. at Radcliffe. In order to qualify for the course at Harvard she had to be well grounded in mathematics and surveying, too.

The instructors and special lecturers in aerophotography and aerosurveying have received their training in the United States Army, and, although a few other universities now offer some courses in these subjects, the Institute of Geographical Exploration is probably the only place outside the military and naval services where instruction, including flying, is given in these subjects.

Airplane photography has many uses, as in advertising, in soil conservation and flood-control work, in news, in city planning, and in archaeology. It made possible, for instance, the discovery in Ireland of the remains of an old Roman bridge, and in England it showed another circle of stones around the generally recognized circle at Stonehenge. Mrs. Curtis expects to use her training especially in connection with physiography and the making of contour maps, for she is combining her cartography with geology.

"Library Day" in One of the Villages of Cass County, Indiana

Versatility an Asset

Hints to Job-Hunters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Job problems are solved by planning and not by wishing. If the chemical plants are employing few chemical engineers, the steel companies are taking few mechanical engineers, and the electrical companies do not need electrical engineers, initiative, resourcefulness, and versatility may save the day for young engineering graduates. Versatility is a distinct asset in times when jobs are fewer than job seekers. If the newspapers are absorbing few graduates in journalism and the schools are calling for few teachers, this need not mean unemployment.

What advice do I offer? It is this: Work, study, plan, think! Have definite and reasonably attainable goals at each period of your life! Keep your conscience clear, your hopes high, and your thoughts on how best you can serve society with your God-given talents. Do these things and you will be happy. You will have found your work. You will not long be without opportunity to serve others in some worthwhile job.

By a University Placement Officer.

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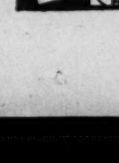

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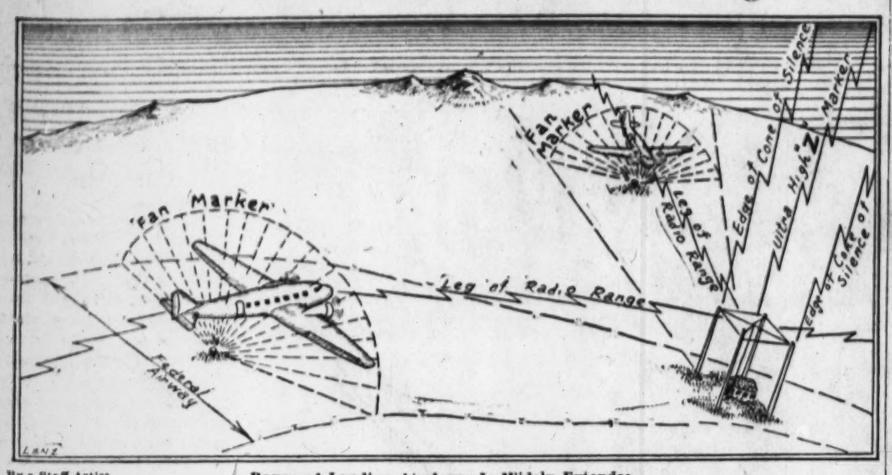
How New Radio Beam Makes Landing Safer



By a Staff Artist — Range of Landing Airplanes Is Widely Extended

New Radio Safety Device To Mark Federal Airways

News in Aviation

Safety in the air, one phase of which is a pilot's knowing exactly where the airway is under all conditions of weather or radio reception, becomes more certain as new radio aids are being installed so that commercial pilots may not get lost or unknowingly stray off the designated Federal airways.

These pilots have the regular radio ranges to keep them on their courses so that departing from the airways is not a great fault provided they can still hear the radio range and are flying over flat terrain. But if bad weather makes radio reception hard or even impossible, and storm conditions blow a pilot off his course unawares, it becomes very important that a pilot know exactly what is underneath him. This is not a hypothetical case, but a combination that has produced several airways fatalities.

Thus it is that the Federal airways will be fixed from the ground by means of the new ultra high frequency radio "fan markers" now being installed on the approaches to the United States's busiest airports. This new radio device will complement the "courses" laid down by the radio range stations. The first such fan marker is now in operation south of Newark at New Brunswick, N. J.

These airways radio "milestones" will not be discernable to travelers along the highways, to be sure, but to the pilots of transport planes equipped with ultra-high frequency visual and aural receivers they will be definite indications that they are over the airway. In combination with their regular radio range receivers pilots will be able to tell whether they are on the correct side of the airway even without visual contact, or direct sight of the ground.

These markers will send up a distinctive fan-shaped pattern of waves to a limited distance so as not to interefere with other radio apparatus. The radio pattern will be at right angles to the direction of the airway so that as the plane flies through the fan-shaped curtain of waves a distinctive signal will be picked up from the fan marker. These signals will be either one, two, three or four dashes depending on which leg of the radio range the fan marker is located. Ultra-high frequencies, furthermore, are not affected by static, so that there will be no possibility of non-reception in bad "radio" weather. There will be no confusion with the regular range signals of the pilot which are on another frequency from the fan markers and which are "A" or "N" according to the quadrant in which the plane is flying.

New Air Manuals Out

With new chapters on celestial navigation, meteorology, new graphs and additional practical examples, the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey's second edition on Practical Air Navigation, which has recently been issued, brings up to date a publication which is necessarily a "must" for pilots or for those contemplating learning how to pilot a plane.

At the same time the third 10-year printing of the "United States Tables and Magnetic Charts for 1935," a standard work on navigation, has also been issued by the Geodetic office. While the aviator has other aids to navigation, his magnetic compass is often the device he must fall back upon. Use of the compass depends on correct magnetic information.

The former work, which is available at 50 cents a copy, is a 196-page book, with 96 illustrations and embellished with typical portions of a sectional and regional chart lithographed in colors. The original text has been expanded especially in radio navigation while the chapter on celestial navigation contains the necessary tables. The chapter on meteorology with new graphs and examples has been prepared with the purpose of assisting private pilots to pass a written examination on meteorology which is required for a license.

The air navigation manual may be obtained at the office of the Director of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in Washington, D. C., from the inspectors in charge of the Bureau's field stations at the customhouses in Boston, New Orleans and San Francisco, and the Federal Office Buildings in New York and Seattle.

Canada Begins Night Tests

Trans-Canada Airlines recently began a series of night flights over its opened portion from Winnipeg to Vancouver in preparation for regular passenger and mail service, according to Canadian Press. Night tests have been operated previously between Winnipeg and Regina. Westbound planes leave Winnipeg at 1:30 a. m., arriving in Vancouver at 9:22 a. m. while eastbound planes leave Vancouver at 11 p. m., arriving in Winnipeg at 5:22 a. m. Planes stop at Regina in both directions for 15-minute service checks.

More 'War Birds' Ordered

An additional fleet of 13 four-engined Boeing "flying fortresses" have been ordered by the War Department for the United States Army Air Corps. This will bring the total of planes to 52. An original 13 were delivered in 1937 and the Boeing Company is now in production of a second order for 26 more planes. Deliveries will follow immediately after completion of the present order. The entire fleet is expected to be completed early in 1940.

The new planes on order are the same type as those which made a record one-stop mass flight from Miami, Fla., to Buenos Aires, Argentina, early this year—5,260 miles in 27 hours and 50 minutes. They are streamlined all-metal, mid-wing monoplanes with a gross weight of more than 20 tons, a wing span of 105 feet and a length of 70 feet. They are powered with four 1,000-horsepower Wright Cyclone engines.

Far North Air Mail Opens

A regular air mail service between Vancouver, B. C., and White Horse, Yukon Territory, will be inaugurated on Aug. 4, the Post Office Department announced last week at Ottawa according to the Canadian Press. The route of the new service will be by way of Williaos Lake, Quesnel, Prince George and Fort St. John, all in British Columbia. Ten separate cachets have been designed for letters to be sent on initial flights.

New York Plans Fair Within Fair For the Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 26—Signing of a contract for the construction of a fair within a fair—a little exposition designed especially for children—was announced by Grover A. Whalen, President of the New York World's Fair 1939, here yesterday.

The Children's World, as the exhibit will be known, is to occupy seven acres in the amusement area and is estimated to cost $1,000,000, Mr. Whalen said. It will be erected and operated by a private corporation with the assistance of New York philanthropists.

Two large playgrounds, one for young and another for older children, are planned for the center. Each is to be under the supervision of trained directors. Boy Scouts will patrol the area, and there will be an escort service to show groups of children through the exhibits.

Meanwhile, announcement of the withdrawal of El Salvador as a fair exhibitor was made at San Salvador, Capital of the smallest Latin-American Republic. Fair officials said they were not surprised, because the question of expense had made participation by El Salvador somewhat doubtful for months.

While the Central American Republic could have received 5,000 square feet free of charge in the Hall of Nations, it would have been under expense to supply exhibit material and supervision, they added.

Withdrawal of El Salvador followed that of California by slightly more than a month. The former Country, however, is to participate in the next year fair at San Francisco, with whom it enjoys closer trade relations than with New York.

Episcopalians Ask War Goods Embargo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.—President Roosevelt has been asked to "take such action as may put a stop" to what is said were shipments of war materials from the United States to nations which are bombing civilian populations," by the Episcopal adult clergy and college conference, in session at Kanuga assembly grounds near here.

The petition, carrying the signatures of the bishops of the Carolinas and 31 other clergymen and 325 laymen from states along the Atlantic seaboard between New Hampshire and Louisiana, requested the President to stop the shipments "and thereby deliver the United States from the self-contradictory position of insisting on law and order, and at the same time supplying the means for international lawlessness and murder."

Other denominational conferences will be asked to take similar stands, declared the Rev. I. Harding Hughes of Concord, N. C., lecturer at the assembly.

Yale Coined Word 'Chewing Gum'; Dictionary Traces Americanisms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Since chewing gum is itself an Americanism, the word naturally has a place in the scholarly "Dictionary of American English" being compiled at the University of Chicago. But who would have guessed that Yale University introduced the word into the world of print?

Responsibility for the word's debut into written English was pinned upon that institution last week when Volume IV of the monumental dictionary—"Butterfly Pea to Chubby"—came from the press.

The first appearance of the term "chewing gum" in print, so far as these lexicographers have been able to find in their 13 years of work on the dictionary, was in the Yale Literary Magazine of 1864. Mark Twain used it later. It appeared in "Tom Sawyer" in 1876. In 1884, Bill Nye, humorist, reported that "chewing gum is rapidly advancing in price, and the demand is far beyond the supply."

Mark Twain is found to be supplying the dictionary with a great many of its "first uses." Dictionary researchers report that approximately 12,000 reference cards bearing quotations from this American writer are being used in their work.

The term "central," meaning a telephone-exchange operator, was found to have been first used in writing by Mark Twain.

In 1889, he wrote in the "Connecticut Yankee," "I used to wake . . . and say 'Hello, Central!' just to hear her dear voice."

Such typical New Englanders as Oliver Wendell Holmes and Ralph Waldo Emerson also produced picturesque Americanisms. In 1860, Holmes borrowed a term from billiards when he wrote, "She glanced from every human contact, and 'caromed' from one relation to another." Five years later Twain was found using this word similarly.

Emerson's contribution to Volume IV is the word "candy-braids." "Why need I speak of steam . . . which . . . can twist beams of iron like candy-braids," he wrote in 1870. The dictionary calls this an individualism because it didn't get into general use.

Even George Washington helped to get Americanisms into print, this volume shows. His contribution is the humble one of "chinch bugs." The country's most famous farmer noted the existence of an insect by that name in something he wrote in 1786.

The American-English Dictionary is under the editorship of Sir William Craigie, co-editor of the Oxford English Dictionary, and Prof. James R. Hulbert, both working with a staff of trained lexicographers at the University of Chicago.

Idaho Scans Park Sites

By Pacificus

A campaign is under way in Idaho to establish a system of State parks. Oddly enough, this State, which abounds in magnificent mountains, lakes, and forests, is one of five in the Union without a state park system in the fullest sense. That is, no great areas have been set aside by State authorities as playgrounds for the people. Probably the reason is that there is still so much fine country available to those who want to visit it that there has seemed to be no need for setting aside extensive reservations.

The only National Monument in the State is Craters of the Moon. There is the Heyburn Park in northern Idaho, the Spalding Mission site, a small area on Payette Lake, and a State reservation at Lava Hot Springs. These places might form the nucleus of a State park system, but in their present status they hardly deserve to be described as a system. The current campaign is designed to bring these and other suitable places under a centralized administration whose function it would be to build a chain of reserved historical sites and recreational areas.

CCC Builds Parks

In many western States, extensive national parks under Federal administration are supplemented by State parks of no mean area. This is notably true in California, where the map is liberally sprinkled with them, from the Hiouchi and Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Parks, just south of the Oregon line, to the Silver Strand State Park south of San Diego, within a few miles of the Mexican border. Some of these parks are set aside to commemorate some significant event in the State's history, and others are chosen for their scenic beauty or recreational value.

In Idaho there are many areas which would lend themselves to this purpose, and it is being argued by park enthusiasts that now is the time to act, since it probably would be possible to have CCC camps allotted to the districts being developed, and this would be of great assistance in getting the job properly done. More than half the States of the Union now have Civilian Conservation Corps companies at work on State park projects. Since April, 1933, the CCC is said to have developed no less than 500 State parks and recreation sites, until the total area of State parks in the United States is now larger than that of the State of Connecticut, not counting the Big Bend State Park of 1,250 square miles in Texas.

Other Sites Named

Among the places in Idaho which are mentioned as possible sites for State parks, in addition to those mentioned above, is the Oakley City of Rocks. Efforts recently have been made to have this area declared a national monument; failing that, it may become a State park. Other areas listed as suitable are the great sand dunes in Owyhee County, a section of the shore line of Lake Pend d'Oreille, where stood the home of David Thompson, first white man known to have visited the State, old Fort Lemhi, the Cataldo Mission near Coeur d'Alene, the Gooding City of Rocks, the Shoshone Ice Caves, the site of old Fort Henry, the Soda Springs camp site, John Day's house near Riggins, Captain Bonneville's camp site near Salmon, and others too numerous to mention. It is suggested that a State commission be appointed to investigate the possibilities and recommend ways of acquiring the desired sites.

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See Also.... Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

The Home Forum

Literary Birds And Beasts

YOU'LL find the zoo fan almost everywhere. You can spot him at once by the way he reacts to the names of cities. Mention Cincinnati, for instance, and your zoo fan will not speak of its fine river front or its summer opera or its comely citizens; he will tell you instead of a certain kind of bear he saw in its fine zoo. And so with New York, London, Berlin, and other cities.

Now I'd give all the zoos in the large cities of the world for a sight I saw not long ago in northern Pennsylvania. I was walking along an old dirt road, when four deer came leaping down the hillside ahead of me. In a succession of beautiful parabolic curves, the four deer took the old rail fence on the east side of the road, loped across the road itself and then jumped the fence on the west side. When they had got halfway up the west hill, they stopped in their tracks and turned their heads to look back on me as I walked along full of admiration for their grace. I'll remember that. No, I like my animals free and unfettered to express themselves in action. If they must be confined, let it be in the abstract captivity of literature.

* * *

THE OTHER DAY at the dinner table we were talking about cats, playing for a few moments with cats in literature. John wondered which was most famous, Dick Whittington's cat or Puss in Boots or the Cheshire Cat who grinned and gave advice and disappeared. I impressed the family with my mention of the boar-cat, Rodilardus.

"Who was he?" asked John.

"Well, he was a huge cat who attacked Panurge."

"Don't forget the cat in the adage," said Kay, "the cat who loved fish, but didn't like to wet her paws."

"What about the cat that came fiddling out of the barn?" said Peggy, who is close to her Mother Goose. When I went up to my study, my mind was miaowing with cats.

Mother Goose is a splendid literary zoo, full of animals whose antics have delighted the world. But in Mother Goose all the animals are anonymous. Of course, everyone remembers the cat who looked at a king, the frog who would a-wooing go, the invoked goosey, goosey, gander. Everyone knows the black hen who laid eggs for gentlemen, Mother Hubbard's dog, the cow who jumped over the moon, the five little pigs, the three little kittens who lost their mittens, and many more. But not one of them is named. For all their fame, they're as anonymous as Mary's lamb or Balaam's ass. And that's true also of the animals in Aesop. The fox who didn't like grapes and the hare and the tortoise, they're certainly famous, but again without a name.

* * *

NOW I LIKE names. The hen in Chaucer's Nun Priest's Tale is more vivid to me, more an individual, than any animal in Mother Goose or Aesop, because Chaucer with his love of the specific and the concrete calls her Dame Pertelote. He dubs her husband Chaunteclere, and also gives the name Malle to the widow's single sheep. He names the brant-fox who runs away with Chaunteclere, Daun Russell, and the widow's dog, who chases the kidnaper, Colle. Pertelote (the name sounds something like the soft cluck of a hen), Chaunteclere, Daun Russell, Malle, and Colle mean more than a hen, a cock, a fox, a sheep, and a dog; and well Chaucer knew it, too.

* * *

I SUPPOSE THE most famous dog in literature is Odysseus's Argus. The scene in the Odyssey in which he recognizes his master, after an absence of twenty years, is certainly one of the most moving and memorable moments in literature. Then there's Fihn mac Cumhaill's Bran who ran all Ireland with Sceoluing, Sear Dubh, Luath Luachar and Anuaill, names with the crookedness of the Gaelic on them. And Stephen Foster's ever faithful old dog Tray; and, to come down to our day, Jack London's Buck and White Fang of the North. Certainly the most famous horse, if we except the wooden horse of Troy who, in riddle fashion, had life in his belly but still was not alive, is Don Quixote's lean, lank, meager, drooping, sharp-backed, raw-boned Rosinante, foremost of all hacks in the world. In his eyes, she surpassed the Bucephalus of Alexander in whose memory Alexander built a city, and the famous Babieca whom the Cid prized from his head to his hoof. The Rueful Knight gave four days to her naming, more time than he gave to the selection of his own name. Black Bess on whom rode the highwayman Dick Turpin from London to York, and that stout galloper Rolando who carried the good news the ninety miles from Ghent to Aix, they are famous, too, in ballad.

* * *

CATS, DOGS, AND horses are the animals perhaps most close to man, but literature cages many famous assorted beasts. In Irish legend, Daire mac Fiachta had a famous dun bull. His refusal to lend him to Medb, Queen of Connacht, like the judgment of Paris, precipitated the action of a great epic, the Cattle-Raid of Cooley. The most quoted of all birds is certainly the phoenix, which nests in spices and is truly unique. Surely Androcles's lion and M-G-M's Leo are the most famous of ancient and modern lions. Kipling has given us a notable gallery of animals. Sleek Bagheera, wisest of black panthers, the villain tiger Shere Khan, the brown bear clown Baloo, loyal Gray Brother, and the valiant little mongoose Rikki-tikki-tavi. Ralph Hodgson has made a Bull the hero of one of the finest of modern animal poems. Joel Chandler Harris's Brer Rabbit and Brer Fox are known wherever Negro dialect can be read. And now, recently sprung into our hearts, is that mischievous lovable fawn Flag, who runs through the pages of Mrs. Rawling's "The Yearling."

* * *

WHAT IS THE most famous animal in literature? A question easy to ask, but hard to answer. Note the weasel words in the preceding paragraph, the *surely's* and *certainly's* with which one unconsciously qualifies even one's superlatives in class. Who's to choose between the Serpent in the Garden of Eden and those creations of yesterday, but known to millions, Donald Duck and Mickey Mouse? Who's to decide between Gulliver's Houyhnhnms and the classical centaurs, favorite subjects of the Greek poets and artists? Who's to choose between King Arthur's hound Cavall, he of the deepest mouth, and Mrs. Browning's recently celebrated Flush? Between the cat in the adage and Vachel Lindsay's "proud mysterious cat"? Between the tortoise in the fable and the mock turtle in Alice in Wonderland, who sang a doleful ballad about soup? Between the Zeus-sent eagle who daily attacked Prometheus and the bulbul who "hummeth like a book upon the pooh-pooh tree"? It's a subject for a national inquiry, a referendum, a national contest with preliminaries for every class and a national finale at Atlantic City with Professor Kittredge and Walt Disney as judges equal in authority and renown.

HORACE REYNOLDS

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A PAIR OF GERMAN VASES

THIS pair of German vases shows the characteristics of style in the ceramic wares of the Meissen factory. They were made about 1720, and they are known as A(ugustus) R(ex) vases.

At this time, Augustus the Strong was planning for the Japanese Palace at Dresden. Ornament was inspired by porcelains of the Far East. The shapes were kept simple, the surfaces smooth; the design took on the baroque characteristics fashionable at the time.

Vases made for the King's royal gifts bore the mark: A R, for Augustus Rex.

It is interesting to note how many times in the history of European culture ideas of ornament were borrowed directly from the Far East.

Knapsack Carrying

WE ARE all knapsack carriers. And none of us travels far on the road of life without discovering certain things which we would not be without—things that seem indispensable to our happiness. These indispensable things we put, often unconsciously, into our knapsack to carry with us during the remainder of the journey.

The kinds of things we "tote" in our knapsack vary with the different stages of the journey. We begin by collecting pebbles for our sling shot, and in lieu of a literal knapsack we hide them in our boy's pocket. A little farther along the journey we discover that marbles, or stamps, or arrowheads are the things that are indispensable to our happiness, and we gradually shift our knapsack load to meet the newer need.

Some of us, however, by force of circumstance or by deliberate choice, begin early in life to collect in our knapsacks beautiful memories of sunsets, of cloud-capped hills and wind-swept plains, of deep-flowing rivers and talking brooks. . . . Each month in the cycle of the year holds its unforgettable thrill, its reminder of ancient glories and happy memories.

Next to the recollection of beauties we have seen with our own eyes and carried long in the knapsack of our memory, there is no greater joy than walking afield with the poets. . . .

Soon or late, every nature lover makes a collection of those poems that remind him of his own memories. These he treasures in his knapsack.—From "Nature Lover's Knapsack," edited by EDWIN O. GROVER. (New York: Crowell.)

The Island

MEMORY brought us there. No map, compass, ship.
But there was the waste, the waters, the place
Where time is no more. The island
Alone, aloof, in the blue music of space.

There were no people moving, no birds,
But in that fierce instant of sudden light
We knew the island was real and was Atlantis.
There was reef, atoll, and there in the night,

The incredible isle. In that swift
Instant of knowledge, without need of chart
We had found the lost, an enormous pearl that gleamed
Upon the sea's gigantic and moving heart.

HAROLD VINAL

At the Bend of the Creek

THE thick belt of trees which flanked the first curve of the creek broke the smooth pattern of moonlight on the water, even as it broke every sound which the shore-wind drifted across to it. When the rusty bell in the square church tower clanked the hours, the last note had a strange double echo, when heard beside the trees. It was as if the sound, falling against their strong rampart, splintered and re-echoed.

There was a legend that a lost bell from the church was sunk in the dark waters of the creek; and that, when its brothers sounded, the lost one chimed, too. But that is a legend they will tell you about every low-lying bit of coast in Lincolnshire or Kent or Sussex, if there is a convenient church bell near at hand and a sound-break across the water.

* * *

THERE IS A loneliness about these waste stretches of water where legends grow. In the pale wash of moonlight, with no welcome house lights gleaming through the trees, they might be the lost inland sea where King Arthur set sail for Avalon, and Sir Bedivere watched in desolation from the shore. The thick reeds, crowded around the margin, shine in the moonlight like a thousand Excaliburs thrust from the water.

There are no cottages or farms, in the flat fields which stretch from here to the coast. The low-lying marshes are cold and gray by daylight, but under the moon they take on a new guise. The little rivers and runlets, which bisect them, gleam like silver threads in a black cloak. Meadowsweet blossoms by the streams, its pale tufts of flowers showing faintly. A hedge borders the path which runs by the creek; it is all overgrown with the white wreaths of traveler's joy, and the first stars of wild roses.

* * *

THE TIDE IS turning and, as the pale water steals softly through the rushes, the trees are stirred to a gentle whispering. The far-off whisper of the sea at the creek's mouth is a lost voice borne away on the wind. The church clock chimes eleven slowly, beating out the notes. As the last sound dies away, with its repeated echo, the land falls into stillness. It only needs the white owl which sweeps suddenly from the elms, wheeling and curving over the water, to make it seem a place unrelated to daylight, a pale and dream-bordered land created only by the moonlight and having no other substance.

P. W.

Finding the Way Out of Ignorance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT is it that impels the human desire to know God, that urges one so persistently to seek an understanding of the infinite scheme of things? Has not each of us at one time or another sought to find out something more tangible concerning Him whose hand "stretcheth out the north over the empty place, and hangeth the earth upon nothing" (Job 26:7)? Often the question must have come to some of us, as it did to Job (26:14), "How little a portion is heard of him? but the thunder of his power who can understand?"

For reasons not always apparent, men turn instinctively to God. Thus they express, even though unknowingly, their attachment and direct relation to the creator. Apart from this, men find certain special human reasons for desiring to know God. Some of these reasons are, to acquire a more satisfying sense of happiness, and to escape trouble and tribulation, to enjoy prosperity and peace. This again is a natural tendency. Though the underlying motives appear to be entirely selfish, actually they are indicative of an inherent natural right to possess and express the qualities of man as the image and likeness of God. In other words, it is inconceivable that God should impose misery, injustice, unhappiness on His children. Even an illogical theology which imputes evil and cruelty to an all-wise, all-loving God cannot stifle the spiritual inclination to prove the ever-presence of good innate in mankind.

But why, someone may ask, do we suffer sickness, experience lack and poverty, endure hardships of many sorts, become enmeshed in all manner of perplexity? There is but one answer—ignorance. This is as correct an answer as it is to say that the statement "two plus two equals five" is a mistake, showing ignorance of the arithmetical fact that two plus two equals four. This ignorance in the case of sickness or other erroneous conditions is due to lack of knowledge of the truth about God, or of grotesque false beliefs, misinformation, about Him. It is of no advantage to delve into the supposed source of ignorance, superstition, and fear. Nor is anything to be gained by trying to analyze and classify ignorance according to the false beliefs manifested. What is important and highly desirable is to know how to discern the truth that points the way to man's God-given freedom from all inharmony, including sickness and sin—the truth that brings to light the spiritual qualities which are expressed in health, happiness, and harmony.

This truth Christian Science proclaims. It reveals the qualities of being, which dispel ignorance and superstition, overcome fear, enlighten human consciousness, thereby enabling those who understand and apply its teachings to work out everyday perplexities and problems. Moreover, Christian Science bases its demonstration on the provability of its premises.

"Ignorance of God is no longer the stepping-stone to faith," writes Mary Baker Eddy in the Preface to the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. vii), adding, "The only guarantee of obedience is a right apprehension of Him whom to know aright is Life eternal." And on the following page she says pertinently, "The question, What is Truth, is answered by demonstration,—by healing both disease and sin; and this demonstration shows that Christian healing confers the most health, and makes the best men."

The demonstration of spiritual healing, oftentimes in cases of long endured physical suffering or where material remedies have failed, is the natural result of the study and practice of Christian Science. The larger field of its usefulness embraces a richer sense of life, in all ways, here and now; the promotion of happiness and harmony; the establishment of lasting peace. Christian Science teaches that God, and God alone, governs and guides all His spiritual creation. Thus does this Science make possible the realization of the brotherhood of man.

Through the right understanding of the eternal truth, as taught and illustrated so magnificently by Christ Jesus, and revealed and effectively practiced today in Christian Science, increasing numbers are finding how to live aright. The student of this Science adopts nobler aims and purposes. He sees the way open to a human experience of joyous activity and genuine happiness. He is less disturbed by daily questions and problems at home, in business, in politics. He is learning how to deal with them intelligently on the basis of the one infinite Mind, good. He recognizes God as the divine Principle of all that really exists, as the provider of good only. He discerns the active law of Love that inspires and directs all right desire and effort. And he rejoices in John's profound assurance (I John 3:2), "Now are we the sons of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Den Ausweg aus Unwissenheit finden

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WAS weckt das menchliche Verlangen, Gott zu erkennen, was drängt einen so beharrlich, nach dem Verständnis des unendlichen Planes der Dinge zu trachten? Haben wir alle nicht schon einmal versucht, etwas Greifbareres über den zu erfahren, der „die Mitternacht über das Leere ausbreitet und hängt die Erde an nichts"? (Hiob 26, 7). Wie Hiob muß auch mancher von uns sich schon oft gefragt haben (Hiob 26, 14): „Nur ein geringes Wörtlein [von seinem Tun] haben wir vernommen. Wer will aber den Donner seiner Macht verstehen?"

Aus Gründen, die nicht immer erkennbar sind, wenden sich die Menschen unwillkürlich Gott zu. Sie drücken damit, wenn auch unwissend, ihre Zugehörigkeit und ihre unmittelbare Beziehung zu dem Schöpfer aus. Außerdem haben sie gewisse besondere menschliche Gründe, warum sie das Verlangen haben, Gott zu erkennen. Einige dieser Gründe sind: einen befriedigenderen Sinn von Freudigkeit zu erlangen, aller Not und Trübsal zu entrinnen, Wohlfahrt und Frieden zu genießen. Auch dies ist etwas Natürliches. Obgleich die zugrunde liegenden Beweggründe ganz selbstisch zu sein scheinen, sind sie tatsächlich ein Zeichen des jedermann innewohnenden natürlichen Rechts, die Eigenschaften des Menschen als des Bildes und Gleichnisses Gottes zu besitzen und auszudrücken. Mit andern Worten, es ist undenkbar, daß Gott Seinen Kindern Elend, Ungerechtigkeit und Trübsal auferlegt. Selbst eine unlogische Theologie, die einem allweisen, alliebenden Gott Böses und Grausamkeit zuschreibt, kann die geistige Neigung nicht unterdrücken, die Allgegenwart des der Menschheit innewohnenden Guten zu beweisen.

Aber warum, könnte man fragen, werden wir krank, leiden wir Mangel und Not, ertragen wir allerlei Mühsal, werden wir in allerlei Schwierigkeiten verwickelt? Es gibt nur eine Antwort: aus Unwissenheit. Und diese Antwort ist genau so richtig, wie es richtig ist zu sagen, daß die Behauptung, zwei und zwei sei fünf, falsch ist und Unkenntnis der Rechentatsache verrät, daß zwei und zwei vier ist. Diese Unwissenheit im Falle von Krankheit oder anderen irrigen Zuständen ist die Folge von Mangel an Erkenntnis der Wahrheit über Gott oder von wunderlichen falschen Annahmen, falscher Belehrung, über Ihn. Es nützt nichts, die mutmaßliche Quelle der Unwissenheit, des Aberglaubens oder der Furcht zu untersuchen, noch ist etwas zu gewinnen durch den Versuch, Unwissenheit nach den bekundeten falschen Annahmen zu zergliedern und zu ordnen. Wichtig und überaus wünschenswert ist es, zu wissen, wie die Wahrheit erkannt wird, die den Weg weist zu des Menschen gottverliehenem Freisein von aller Disharmonie einschließlich Krankheit und Sünde—die Wahrheit, welche die geistigen Eigenschaften, die in Gesundheit, Freudigkeit und Harmonie zum Ausdruck kommen, ans Licht bringt.

Diese Wahrheit verkündigt die Christliche Wissenschaft, welche die Eigenschaften des Seins enthüllt, die Unwissenheit und Aberglauben vertreiben, Furcht überwinden, das menschliche Bewußtsein erleuchten, wodurch diejenigen, die ihre Lehren verstehen und anwenden, befähigt werden, alltägliche Schwierigkeiten und Probleme auszuarbeiten. Überdies gründet die Christliche Wissenschaft ihre Demonstration auf die Beweisbarkeit ihrer Voraussetzungen.

„Unwissenheit über Gott ist nicht mehr der Schrittstein zum Glauben", schreibt Mary Baker Eddy im Vorwort zu „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. vii), und sie fügt hinzu: „Die einzige Gewähr für Gehorsam ist ein richtiges Erfassen von Ihm, den recht zu kennen ewiges Leben ist". Und auf der folgenden Seite erklärt sie treffend: „Die Frage, was ist Wahrheit, wird durch Demonstration beantwortet—durch das Heilen von Krankheit wie von Sünde; und diese Demonstration zeigt, daß das christliche Heilen am meisten Gesundheit verleiht und die besten Menschen zeitigt".

Der Beweis geistiger Heilung, oft in Fällen langwierigen körperlichen Leidens oder nach Versagen materieller Heilmittel, ist das natürliche Ergebnis des Ergründens und Anwendens der Christlichen Wissenschaft. Das größere Feld ihrer Nützlichkeit umfaßt in jeder Hinsicht hier und jetzt einen reicheren Sinn des Lebens, die Förderung von Glück und Harmonie, die Aufrichtung dauernden Friedens. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß Gott und nur Gott Seine ganze geistige Schöpfung regiert und leitet. So macht diese Wissenschaft die Verwirklichung der Menschenbrüderschaft möglich.

Durch das rechte Verständnis der ewigen Wahrheit, wie Christus Jesus sie so herrlich lehrte und bewies, und wie sie heute in der Christlichen Wissenschaft enthüllt und wirksam angewandt wird, lernen immer mehr Menschen recht leben. Der Schüler dieser Wissenschaft wendet sich edleren Zielen und Zwecken zu. Er sieht den Weg offen zu menschlicher Erfahrung freudiger Tätigkeit und echten Glücks. Alltagsfragen und Probleme zu Hause, im Geschäft, in der Politik beunruhigen ihn weniger. Er lernt sie auf der Grundlage des einen unendlichen Gemüts, des Guten, intelligent handhaben. Er erkennt Gott als das göttliche Prinzip alles wirklich Bestehenden, als den Versorger mit Gutem allein. Er erkennt das tätige Gesetz der Liebe, die alles rechte Verlangen und Streben inspiriert und lenkt. Und er frohlockt über die bedeutungsvolle Versicherung des Johannes (1. Joh. 3, 2): „Wir sind nun Gottes Kinder".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

July Goldenrod

ROADSIDES in the busy stretch of days
Are beginning to show these brushes of gold,
Swaying among the fleabane and spurge.
Soon there will be uncounted torches of yellow
Burning on the green sides of hills.

DANIEL SMYTHE

On Acquiring Wit

IT IS imagined that wit is a sort of inexplicable visitation, that it comes and goes with the rapidity of lightning, and that it is quite as unattainable as beauty or just proportion. I am so much of a contrary way of thinking that I am convinced a man might sit down as systematically and as successfully to the study of wit, as he might to the study of mathematics: and I would answer for it that, by giving up only six hours a day to being witty, he should come on prodigiously before midsummer, so that his friends should hardly know him again. For what is there to hinder the mind from gradually acquiring a habit of attending to the lighter relations of ideas in which wit consists? Punning grows upon everybody, and punning is the wit of words. I do not mean to say that it is so easy to acquire a habit of discovering new relations in *ideas* as in *words*, but the difficulty is not so much greater as to render it insuperable to habit. One man is unquestionably much better calculated for it by nature than another: but association, which gradually makes a bad speaker a good one, might give a man wit who had it not, if any man chose to be so absurd as to sit down to acquire it.

I have mentioned puns. They are, I believe, what I have denominated them—the wit of words. They are exactly the same to words which wit is to ideas, and consist in the sudden discovery of relations in language. A pun, to be perfect in its kind, should contain two distinct meanings: the one common and obvious, the other remote; and in the notice which the mind takes of the relation between these two sets of words, and in the surprise which that relation excites, the pleasure of a pun consists.

I have very little to say about puns; they are in very bad repute, and so they *ought* to be. The wit of language is so miserably inferior to the wit of ideas, that it is very deservedly driven out of good company. Sometimes, indeed, a pun makes its appearance which seems for a moment to redeem its species; but we must not be deceived by them; it is a radically bad race of wit.—From An old Essay, by SYDNEY SMITH.

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1938

Horses Few but 'Shoes' Flourish

Bx a Staff Photographer

A Horseshoe Expert in Action

Miss Peggy Maughn of Dorchester, runner-up in the Boston playgrounds championship finals held on the Common

Boston playgrounds crowned a new girls' horseshoe-pitching champion on the Common this morning. She is Miss Florence Lanata of Mattapan. She won fairly easily from Miss Peggy Maughn of Dorchester in the finals, 14-3.

By the time the final match was over a crowd of 500 or more had gathered on the Common where the tournament was held.

Two Minor Collisions In Harbor Due to Fog

In Boston Today

Ships Delayed; Two Are Grounded

To heavy fog was laid the blame today for two marine collisions in Boston Harbor waters, the grounding of two vessels in the vicinity of Cape Cod and a general delay in shipping along the waterfront.

The collisions, happily, were not serious. The vessels ashore are the Palmers Island, a 54-foot dragger from New Bedford, grounded near Monomoy Point, and the 64-foot oil screw vessel Winifred Martin of New York, ashore one mile north of the Nauset coast guard station.

In the fog at Pemberton this morning the Nantasket line steamer Mayflower was in collision with the oil tanker Lucy, tied up at the company's dock at the Yacht Club, and carrying 189,000 gallons of kerosene. So slight was the impact and damage done to the excursion steamer that few of the 37 passengers knew there had been a collision. The Lucy, owned by the Boston Fuel Transportation Company, reported no damage.

The Mayflower's guard rail on the starboard side near the paddlewheel was splintered for about 25 feet. Examination at the Pemberton Pier revealed no serious damage and the Mayflower proceeded to Boston, where she arrived one-half hour behind schedule.

The Boston fishing trawler Dorchester, owned by the R. O'Brien Company of Fish Pier, inbound at 5 a. m. from Georges Bank with 60,000 pounds of fish, was in collision with the oil tanker China-Arrow of the Socony Vacuum Oil Company, outbound in ballast for San Pedro, Calif., near Graves Light buoy. The vessels narrowly averted a bow-on meeting and veered in time to limit damage to scraped paint.

Soviet Naval Craft Greeted

Two vessels of the Soviet Russian Navy, first ever to visit this country, were welcomed at the Charlestown Navy Yard today—but not exactly with wide-open arms.

The ships, engaged in a world hydrographic survey, are making Boston their only stop on the Atlantic coast. Their officers and crew were greeted with proper courtesy, but evident reserve.

The 95 members of the crews of the two ships, the Polyarni (Polar Star and Portyzon (Zealot of the Revolution), were invited to inspect the Navy Yard, provided they kept within certain bounds and appeared only in uniform.

A special guard of marines was set up to help them follow the route marked out in the yard—a route which doubtless quite incidentally avoided all buildings at which naval construction is going on.

Outwardly, the greatest cordiality was evident. Lieut. Douglas V. Gladding, aide to the Commandant, called upon Capt. Leo Vladimirskv who is in charge of the Communist craft, from which fluttered the red hammer and sickle.

Beaches Attract As Rainfall Ends

Large crowds flocked to beaches and ponds in New England for the second successive day today as the weather man predicted this might be their last opportunity prior to another spell of rain

In many places, bathers met cloudy skies, instead of the warm sun of yesterday, but this didn't curtail their enthusiasm. They were making the best of their opportunity, in view of a forecast of showers fortnight and probably tomorrow.

That tropical air from down Bermuda-way, bearer of seven inches of rain last week, is still with us, G. Harold Noyes, the Government weather forcaster, declared today—hence the continued uncertainty in the weather. He added, however, that he expected temporary relief from the flood-producing rains after two or three days.

Meanwhile, the flood waters moved on from city to city, inundating farmland and factories that were not protected by dikes or high ground. In some sections, highways and railroads were partially covered.

New Haven Train Costs Challenged

Testimony introduced at the Public Utilities Commission hearing on the test case being prepared to ascertain the Commission's jurisdiction over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in the light of the Connecticut Federal Court ruling that the road might abandon 88 Bay State stations, brought out the point today that the wrong type of train had been used to determine the cost of the run between Yarmouth and Provincetown.

Figures considered up to this time were records of cost of operation of a steam train, instead of a gas-electric train in use daily, except Saturday afternoon and Sunday.

Questioned by Assistant Attorney General Edward A. Pecce, Charles F. Caley, transportation analyst for the railroad, estimated the difference in cost, in favor of the gas-electric train, was $1.600 a month.

Hearing Date Set For I.W.O. Protest

Insurance Commissioner Charles F. J. Harrington today set Thursday at 2:30 p. m. for a hearing on the appeal of the International Workers Order protesting against the Commissioner's action in revoking the organization's license to sell life insurance.

On Saturday, Commissioner Harrington revoked the license on grounds that the order was engaging in Communistic activities. He said he based his charges on the report of the special legislative committee which investigated political "isms" in Massachusetts.

Philip Gardner, acting executive secretary of the New England District of the I. W. O., who requested the hearing, denied that the organization was engaged as charged.

Damage by Rain Big in Somerville

The rains of last week caused more damage in Somerville than two snowstorms last winter which cost $50,000 for snow removal, Street Commissioner James J. Corbett said today. He estimated that 30 streets and their sidewalks had suffered from cave-ins and were in immediate need of repair. City Engineer Thomas E. Hegarty curtailed his vacation to return to superintend pipe line repairs.

Cambridge PWA Projects Are Hit

Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge today characterized as "ridiculous" the charges of Stoughton Bell, President of the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association, that the estimated cost of the new High and Latin school addition and a proposed hospital had doubled since initiated as Federal projects.

Mayor Lyons declined to discuss the Bell charges which today went to Washington, and predicted that the matter of the appropriation would be approved at tonight's meeting of the City Council.

Mr. Bell asserted that Mayor Lyons had been trying to railroad PWA contracts through Council and that the school cost had risen from $434,500 to $850,000 and the hospital cost from $250,000 to $400,000.

The 1938 Christmas Tree Is on the Way

By a Staff Photographer

Preview of Toys at Parker House Exhibit

Upper picture shows Esther Milligan and group of dolls representing "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" and the lower presents Celia Torgan and the scootless dolls designed by Rose O'Neil, artist.

Vermont Vote: Martin to Get Roosevelt Aid?

Collector Enters Race as Democratic Candidate for Governorship

Party Needs Cash

Aiken Expected to Carry G. O. P. Banner—State's Rights an Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 26—Fred C. Martin, number one vote getter of the Democratic Party in Vermont, will oppose Gov. George D. Aiken's bid for a second term in the November elections. His formal announcement on Saturday stirred political speculation in spite of the fact his candidacy for the Governorship was rumored for several weeks past.

This will be the second time the Bennington man has stepped from his office as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Vermont District to carry his Party banner in an election. Two questions interesting the political-minded even more than Mr. Martin's chances to win the election are:

1. Will he again be returned to the collectorship by President Roosevelt after the "election vacation" as he was when defeated by Warren R. Austin for the United States Senatorship in 1935?
2. Is this a "command appearance" as leader of his Party in the State under orders from the White House?

Both Sides Hopeful

Both Democrats and Republicans are hoping the rumored Roosevelt intervention in State politics is true. The Democrats nurse the hope that Washington's interest will be supported by ample funds from the Party's war chest. State Party finances being somewhat strained. Republicans would use Roosevelt dabbling in State politics as a potent weapon in the campaign, many Vermonters resenting anything savoring of Federal intrusion in State affairs. Millions of dollars spent through WPA, PWA and other Government agencies since 1933, it is generally conceded, have not altered the strong States' rights sentiment of the Vermont citizen.

Whether or not there is any truth in the report that Mr. Martin was drafted by the White House to run against Governor Aiken, the mere rumor is certain to stimulate the attack of the Democrats and stiffen the defense of the Republicans.

That Mr. Martin is the Party's best vote getter seems proved by the records. He rolled up 58,679 votes against Vermont's veteran Senator Porter H. Dale's 72,975 in 1932.

Democratic Vote at Peak

In the 1934 election, Mr. Martin boosted the Democratic vote to its highest all-time total of 63,632 in losing by 3,514 votes to Warren R. Austin for the United States Senatorship, following Senator Dillingham's passing and the defeat of the interim appointee, Frank C. Partridge of Proctor in the Republican primary.

Most State political commentators believe the Democratic vote in Vermont reached its peak when Mr. Martin ran against Senator Austin. There was a great deal of unrest in the Republican Party at the time, with a definite rift between Old Guard and liberal elements. This naturally increased the number of independent voters whose strength was reflected in the Martin vote. Democratic leaders, however, are still strongly of the opinion that Mr. Martin's personal vote-pulling power has not waned and that the Party as a whole has gained strength because of Washington's liberal relief and social-welfare policies.

As against the appeal of Federal largess and the personal popularity of Mr. Martin, Republicans feel they have several big aces with which to counter. Governor Aiken's attacks on the Old Guard element in the national Party seemingly has not altered the State party's acceptance of him as titular leader. Except for a comparatively small disgruntled so-called extreme liberal element in the State, there is unity in camp. Vermonters are basking in the reflection of national headlines Governor Aiken has drawn toward the State.

Although Governor Aiken has made no formal announcement of his second-term candidacy, there seems to be no doubt of it. Without opposition in his own Party, the primary election will become a mere formality. The big battle will come in November, which is a reversal of the usual election order in Vermont, where the most bitter political battles generally are waged within the ranks of the Republican Party in the primary.

Bay State Senate Ready to Reject Hurley Job Plan

BULLETIN

The Senate late this afternoon refused, by a vote of 21 to 10, to substitute the Governor's $10,000,000 and $5,500,000 diversion plan for the Republican-sponsored distribution program.

Despite organized labor's warning of election retaliation, the Republican-dominated Senate was ready today to turn down the Governor Hurley-labor $10,000,000 unemployment relief bond issue and $5,500,000 diversion plan today.

Instead the Senate is expected to adopt substitute legislation distributing $5,000,000 from the highway fund to cities and towns for unemployment relief on local highway projects and appropriating $500,000 for repairs on local and State highways damaged by the recent seven-day rain. The repair appropriation was decided upon yesterday in a Republican caucus.

The present Senate bill differs slightly from the bill previously passed by the House calling for distribution of the entire $5,500,000 in the highway fund to the cities and towns.

Last night two Republican and two Democratic legislators engaged in a radio debate on the present unemployment relief issue. The participants were Senator Samuel H. Wragg (R), President of the Senate; Representative Edward D. Sirois (R) of Lawrence, Senator Edward C. Carroll, Democratic Floor Leader in the Senate, and Representative John F. Aspell, Democratic Floor Leader in the House.

Compulsory Car Insurance Law Declared Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 26—In a sharp attack on insurance companies working for repeal of the Massachusetts law requiring motorists to carry liability insurance, E. W. Sawyer, Assistant General Counsel of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company of Boston, today charged before the insurance section of the American Bar Association convention here that these repeal attempts were motivated by fear on the part of certain companies that they could not make sufficient profit while rates continued to be set by the State.

Mr. Sawyer insisted that compulsory automobile insurance had proven a success in Massachusetts and that, moreover, he believed a substantial majority of Massachusetts citizens favored retention of the law. Pedestrians certainly would favor keeping it, he said, parents favor it, and motorists who would carry insurance anyway favor it.

Aiken and Judge Disagree On Rutland Railroad Plans

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 26 — Governor George D. Aiken and Federal Judge Harland B. Howe do not seem to be seeing "eye to eye" in the matter of the Rutland Railroad, now in receivership. Judge Howe recently suggested that a hearing be held in the executive offices at the State House when no official representative of the governor appeared at the last court hearing, held earlier last week. To this proposal Governor Aiken replied on Saturday that the executive offices "would be retained primarily for the transaction of State business" because "it was already overrun with Federal officials." Judge Howe is a staunch New Deal Democrat and about 15 years ago seeking the governorship, drew the largest Democratic vote recorded up to that time.

The affairs of the Rutland Railroad are still in chaotic shape despite several Federal Court hearings. On Saturday, counsel for the bondholders of the company served notice that the road's 400 miles of trackage would be junked if the bondholders took possession of the line.

Judge Howe directed bondholders at the fourth day of a prolonged hearing held in Rutland last week, to prepare to take possession immediately. The attorneys said the bondholders could not legally continue to operate a road which could not meet expenses. A total of 1,303 employees would be affected.

Another hearing is being held today (Tuesday) at Malone, N. Y. by Judge Howe on receiver L. G. Morphy's request to sell or abandon the line.

Proposals to transfer ownership of the Montpelier-Barre airport to the State, is a matter for the General Assembly to decide, Governor Aiken had declared. He has refused to make any further comment on his attitude in the matter without further investigation.

Welfare Deficit

State Auditor Benjamin Gates has announced that a cumulative deficit in funds for caring for State

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Threatening weather today, showers by night, continuing tonight and probably Wednesday; gentle southerly winds shifting to northerly.

Vermont: Local thunder showers this afternoon or tonight; cooler tonight; Wednesday generally fair and cooler.

New Hampshire: Cloudy and cooler, probably showers tonight and Wednesday.

Maine: Cloudy probably rain tonight and Wednesday cooler in north portion tonight; cooler Wednesday except on extreme coast.

Rhode Island: — Rain tonight, probably ending Wednesday morning; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: — Rain tonight and Wednesday, except generally fair and cooler in west portion.

Connecticut: — Rain tonight, probably ending Wednesday morning; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: —Moderate south and southeast, shifting to north or northeast winds; overcast weather with rain tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	82	Minneapolis	64	80
Bermuda	82	84	New Orleans	76	90
Chicago	70	92	New York	70	82
Denver	62	80	Norfolk	72	86
Helena	50	62	Philadelphia	72	84
Kansas City	76	96	St. Louis	78	92
Los Angeles	64	80	San Francisco	60	64
Miami	82	86	Washington	70	84

A—7:30 a. m. July 26.
B—Maximum, July 25.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:24 p. m.; height, 11.7 feet.
Wednesday, 11:58 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:41 p. m.

'Snow White' Unescapable At Toy Show

"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" continued to be cynosure of all eyes at the Parker House today as the toymakers' big midsummer exhibition entered its second day.

"Dopey" is by all odds the favorite, and his likeness adorns many of the offerings of the some 85 manufacturers represented at the show.

Another doll expected to be a favorite by next Christmas is the "Scootless" doll, designed by Rose O'Neil.

Mechanical toys continued to dominate the interest of visitors while others noted a decided dwindling in the number of warlike toys exhibited this year.

Grossman to Quit Executive Council

Joseph B. Grossman, Republican member of the Executive Council, will not be a candidate for re-election.

In a statement issued last night, Mr. Grossman, an official of a large Massachusetts lumber company, said it was necessary for him to retire temporarily from public life to devote more time to his business.

Subscribers Asked To Note Courtesies

Subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor are invited to note and send in the registration numbers of cars which perform acts of courtesy on the road. From these contributions selections will be made, and to the winners of awards two theater tickets will be given each day.

With the number of the cars, please mail particulars of the incidents. Address your letter to

Courtesy Award
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Incomes in U. S. Said to Average $1,200 to $1,500

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—The representative American family "has an income of between $1,200 and $1,500 a year" Mrs. Harriet Howe of the American Home Economics Association said here.

Addressing a homemakers' meeting at Massachusetts State College, Mrs. Howe declared such a family spent $20 a month for rent, had no steam heat and rarely a telephone; allowed $25 for a man's suit every four years and a summer and winter hat each year for the wife at a total cost of $5.

"About 32 per cent of the income is spent for food," she said.

Taxicab Driver's Kindness Brings Courtesy Reward

In the daily courtesy campaign for drivers in Metropolitan Boston who not only abide by the traffic laws on the highways but who go one step further to show an act of courtesy, The Christian Science Monitor in conjunction with Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters today gives the account of one polite independent taxicab driver who was observed by a subscriber of the Monitor. He will receive, because of his act of courtesy, an award of two free tickets to either the State or Orpheum. The registration number is:

602.343
owned by
Nathan Silverstein
18 Mountain Street
Dorchester

A resident of Ohio while visiting here in Boston reports on number 602.343:

"While looking for a parking space on Washington Street in the midst of heavy traffic and in the pouring rain, we were aided by a taxi driver in finding a suitable place to park. He found a space for us, and waited until we were parked at the curb before he went on his way."

Greene Is Elected Symphony Trustee

Jerome D. Greene, former Chairman of the American Council of the American Institute of Pacific Relations, today was elected a trustee of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, according to an announcement from the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Greene was Director of the Tercentenary celebration at Harvard University two years ago when Serge Koussevitsky was invited by him to conduct a special Boston symphony concert for the University.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell, 8:00 p. m.

Overture, "The Impresario" Mozart
Symphony No. 1 in C major Beethoven
I. Adagio molto: Allegro con brio
II. Andante cantabile
III. Menuetto; Allegro molto e vivace; Trio
IV. Finale: Adagio; Allegro molto e vivace
Overture to "Rienzi" Wagner
Rhapsody "Espana" Chabrier
Victor Herbert Favorites Benford
"Estudiantina," Waltzes Waldteufel
Seventh Slavonic Dance Dvorak

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Josette," starring Simone Simon and Don Ameche. 1:50, 5:55, 10. Also "The Crime of Dr. Hallett," featuring Ralph Bellamy. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Uptown—
"The Saint in New York," with Louis Hayward, Kay Sutton and Sig Rumann. 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55. Also "Josette," with Simone Simon. 2:25, 5, 7:35, 10:10.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Under Suspicion," starring Jack Holt. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Vivacious Lady," featuring Ginger Rogers. 3:30, 6:40, 9:40.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant in "Holiday." Also "There's Always a Woman," with Melvyn Douglas. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Radio Programs—Page 11

South Station Theater—

"Song Birds of the North Woods." "How to Pitch Horseshoes." "Motor Maniacs," latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce in "Yellow Jack." 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Also Bobby Breen in "Hawaii Calls." 1:45, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Men in White." Also "The Go-Getter" with George Brent and Anita Louise.

Scollay and Modern—
"Gold Diggers in Paris," starring Hugh Herbert, Rudy Vallee and Melville Cooper. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Gangs of New York," with Charles Bickford and Ann Dvorak. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:35. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Boston—
"Hawaii Calls," with Bobby Breen. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5, 7:40. Also "Trip to Paris," with Ted Jones Family. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Sonja Henie in "Thin Ice." Also "Charlie Chan at the Race Track," featuring Warner Oland. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
"Blockade," starring Madeleine Carroll and Henry Fonda. Orpheum: 10:30 a. m. Both theaters: 1:20, 4:30, 7:15, 10:15. Also "Reformatory," with Bobby Jordan and Jack Holt. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Little Tough Guy," featuring the "Dead End Kids." 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:40, 3:45, 5:50, 8. Also a 40-minute Disney Revue. 10:50 a. m., 12:55, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20. Tomorrow: Preview at 10 p. m. of "Mother Carey's Chickens."

Fenway and Paramount—
Dorothy Lamour, Ray Milland, Bob Burns and Martha Raye in "Tropic Holiday." Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Prison Farm," with Shirley Ross and Lloyd Nolan. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:30, 8:25.

Strand—
"In Old Chicago," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Don Ameche. Also "Blondes at Work," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. Tomorrow: "Making the Headlines," featuring Jack Holt. Also "Living on Love," with James Dunn.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Metropolitan—
Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Broadway." 10:05 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7, 10. Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance," featuring Peter Lorre. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

Tremont—
Sonja Henie in "Happy Landing." Also Robert Taylor in "There's Always Tomorrow." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Music

Longy School of Music—
Program of 'cello and piano music by Virginia and David Bacon. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Children's Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell 10 a. m.

Marche Militaire Schubert
Andante from the "Surprise" Symphony Haydn
Suite, "The Nutcracker" Tchaikovsky
Chinese Dance—Russian Dance
Gavotte from the Suite in D major Bach
Dance of the Warriors, from "Prince Igor" Borodin
Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" Mascagni
March from "Tannhauser" Wagner
Waltz, "The Skaters" Waldteufel
March, "Up the Street" Morse

Hotel Statler—
The Rotary Club of Boston presents as guest speaker at a luncheon Wilfrid C. White in the Georgian Room. Subject, "Past and Present Navigation." 12:15.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Maginnis will conduct the guidance tour on Rodin. 11 a. m.

Piling Up 90 Tons of Starch and Fat Only 25-Day Job for Tiny Chilmonas

WOODS HOLE, Mass., July 26 (AP)—How a small, barely visible water animal can make, in 25 days, more starch and fat than the whole United States could eat, was described today at the Marine Biological Laboratory, summer workshop of American scientists.

The animal is chilmonas, a flagellate, so termed from the fact that he swims by lashing with fine, hair-like arms called flagella. Natural scientists got interested in him because, unlike virtually all other living things, he is able to make starch and fat without light. Starch and fat are two of the three essential foods. Protein is the other.

The amount chilmonas can make, said Dr. S. O. Mast, of Johns Hopkins University, is theoretically prodigious.

"For example," Dr. Mast wrote in The Collecting Net, a scientific journal, "in one of our experiments, which was started with a single individual, and continued 25 days, if all the individuals had been kept cultured, there would have been at the end of the experiment enough to reach a total volume of 612 billion cubic meters.

"This is enough to cover the whole State of Massachusetts with a layer approximately 90 feet thick. The starch in this mass would have been approximately 19,000,000,000 cubic meters and the fat 6,000,000,000 cubic meters.

"This is sufficient to supply every individual in the United States with some 70 tons of starch and 20 tons of fat."

Double-Header at Beehive Tomorrow—Bay State Awaits Wimbledon Champion

Cincinnati's Wally Berger Among Offensive Leaders

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Cincinnati Reds, since their last appearance here, have cooled considerably in the National League pennant race, but the decline apparently, has had little effect on the record of long-hitting Wally Berger. The big Californian, who is no stranger to Boston, has made a sensational comeback under Bill McKechnie. As this was written he was giving Ernie Lombardi, a team mate, and Cardinal Joe Medwick a stiff argument for the league hitting crown.

Berger's average has climbed rapidly since the intermission in the race caused by the all-star game. In the first eight games, at the beginning of the season's second half, he pounded rival pitchers for the brilliant total of 21 hits in 34 times at bat. Figure it out yourself —21 out of 34, for a cool .618 mark. No other batsman in the majors maintained, or even came close to, this blistering pace.

Ahead for Six Days

On July 12, Berger succeeded Ernie Lombardi at the head of the National League batting list. The following day he assumed the Big Six lead, which includes both National and American leagues. The blond slugger stayed ahead for exactly six days, before slipping back.

Including all games since the intermission, Berger has made 32 safeties in 80 attempts at the plate, for an even .400 average. Adding the contests in the first half of the campaign, his figure this morning stood at .350. He trailed Lombardi, the catcher, by 14 points, and led Medwick, the outfielder, by two.

The Californian came here with a hitting streak of five games. His last hitless contest came facing Boston's Lou Fette and Dick Errickson at Cincinnati the night of July 20.

Fade In Flag Race

Seven games behind the pace, the Reds are fading fast from the pennant picture. Of course, seven games is not exactly an unsurmountable obstacle But the revival of the Chicago Cubs, under Gabby Hartnett, and the consistency of the Pirates, have pushed the Cincinnati entry to the back of the first division.

Cincinnati can well be proud, however, of its position on July 15. At that date McKechnie was reclining in third place, a stunt last accomplished by the Reds in 1926.

The Bees continue to absorb more than their share of hard "luck." Although Al Lopez is scheduled to don mask and protector again in the opener of the Cincinnati series today, Manager Casey Stengel announced yesterday that Gene Moore is lost for the balance of the year. Also, Bob Kahle has joined the retired list. Gene cannot run and Bob is unable to throw. The latter had recently been working with the Bees' Hartford farm.

English Still Out

Gilly English may be on the sidelines for another few days. Debs Garms and Milburn Shoffner are working out, but also are unavailable for approximately a week, according to the latest reports. Stengel will give Harl Maggert and Bobby Reis regular assignments against the Reds. The Bees play two games with the Reds tomorrow.

Some 29,000 fans packed Fenway Park yesterday as the Red Sox split a double-header with the Indians. Emerson Dickman, the former Washington and Lee flash, delivered a three-hitter in the opener. It was his fifth straight victory and his first major league shutout. In this game, Jimmy Foxx hit his twenty-seventh homer.

The second game saw Mel Harder beat young Jim Bagby by a shutout score. Bagby fanned nine Indians, but lacked Harder's effectiveness with the bases occupied. The Red Sox today open a series in Chicago.

Ellerbe Winner Of Two Dashes At Hibernians Meet

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—Harley Howells of Ohio State University and Mozel Ellerbe of Tuskegee Institute starred in a twilight track and field meet conducted by the Ancient Order of Hierbnians at Macomb's Dam Park, last evening.

Howells won the 440-yard run in 48.3s. over a fast field. John Borican of Virginia State and the Shore A. C. was second, eight yards behind Howells, who broke the track record. Charles Miller of University of California and the Olympic Club was third and Charlie Beetham of Columbus, Ohio, fourth.

Ellerbe, who sails today with most of the other athletes for competition in Europe, won the 100 and 220-yard dashes, the former in 9.8s., the latter in 22.4s., around two turns. Clyde Jeffrey finished a foot behind Ellerbe in the 100 and Wilbur Greer, of Michigan State College, was second in the furlong.

Blaine Rideout of North Texas State Teachers bettered his own track record for the mile when he lowered the standard from 4m. 16.5s., to 4m. 15.8s. Joe Moclair of the New York A. C. was second with Joe McCluskey, the meet director, third. Rideout won by 10 yards.

Forest Efaw of Oklahoma A. and M. fought off a stretch challenge by Walter Mehl of Wisconsin, the national champion, to win the 5,000-meter run in 15m. 8s., and Beetham captured the 880-yard run 1m. 59.3s. over Sanford Goldberg.

Arnold Nutting of University of California and the Olympic Club took the broad jump with a leap of 23ft. 10in. Bill Lacefield, of the University of California at Los Angeles, was second with 23ft. 6in. Michigan's Bill Watson won the shotput with a heave of 51ft. 7¾in.

Dedham Golfers Win In Maine Tournament

POLAND SPRING, Maine, July 26 (AP)—Bob Crowley, New England PGA titlist, and Amateur Wilfred Crossley wore jointly today a mythical Northeastern pro-amateur golf crown.

The best ball 133 put together by the Dedham, Mass., pair was low among 88 teams containing 117 players in a two-day 36-hole tourney here ending yesterday.

A stroke behind the winners were Joe Pezzullo of West Warwick, R. I., and Amateur Ed Lewis of Kendall Green, Mass.

The first two net prizes were captured by George Astor, of Haverhill, Mass., teamed with Stan Hobbs, Bear Hill Mass., amateur, to get a 123, and Jack Reidy and Will Desmarais, both of Haverhill, who had 126.

Harry Nettlebladt, Framingham, Mass., led the pros in individual scoring with rounds of 68 and par 71. Denny Shute, of Brae Burn, former National PGA king, had 70-71.

The Standings

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	50	29	.633
Cleveland	49	30	.620
Boston	48	32	.600
Washington	46	42	.523
Chicago	34	39	.466
Detroit	40	46	.465
Philadelphia	29	48	.377
St. Louis	25	55	.313

Results July 25
Boston 4, Cleveland 0
Cleveland 3, Boston 0
Only games played

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	53	30	.639
New York	51	36	.586
Chicago	49	37	.570
Cincinnati	47	38	.553
Brooklyn	40	46	.465
Boston	36	44	.450
St. Louis	35	48	.422
Philadelphia	25	57	.305

Results July 25
No games scheduled

Miss Lanata Is Champion

Diddy Lanata of the Almont Playground and Betty Maughn of Alsen Playground were first and second, respectively, in the girls' annual horseshoe tournament held this morning on Boston Common. The tourney was conducted under the auspices of the Boston Park Department, WPA recreation project sponsored by William P. Long, chairman of the Boston Park Department.

Coach Baskin Resigns

ATHENS, Ga., July 26 (AP)—Weems Baskin, for seven years assistant football and track coach at the University of Georgia, resigned yesterday. Baskin did not state his plans, but it was understood here he would accept a position as assistant to Harry Mehre, former University of Georgia coach, now at Mississippi.

Scores Ace First Time Out

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, July 26 (AP)—Playing his first round of golf this year, Dr. A. J. Vaugier, of Holyoke, Mass., yesterday made a hole-in-one on the 185-yard, 17th hole.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Rogers Hornsby signed to manage St. Louis Browns for remainder of 1933 season and 1934 and 1935.

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE
ENGLAND

LONDON

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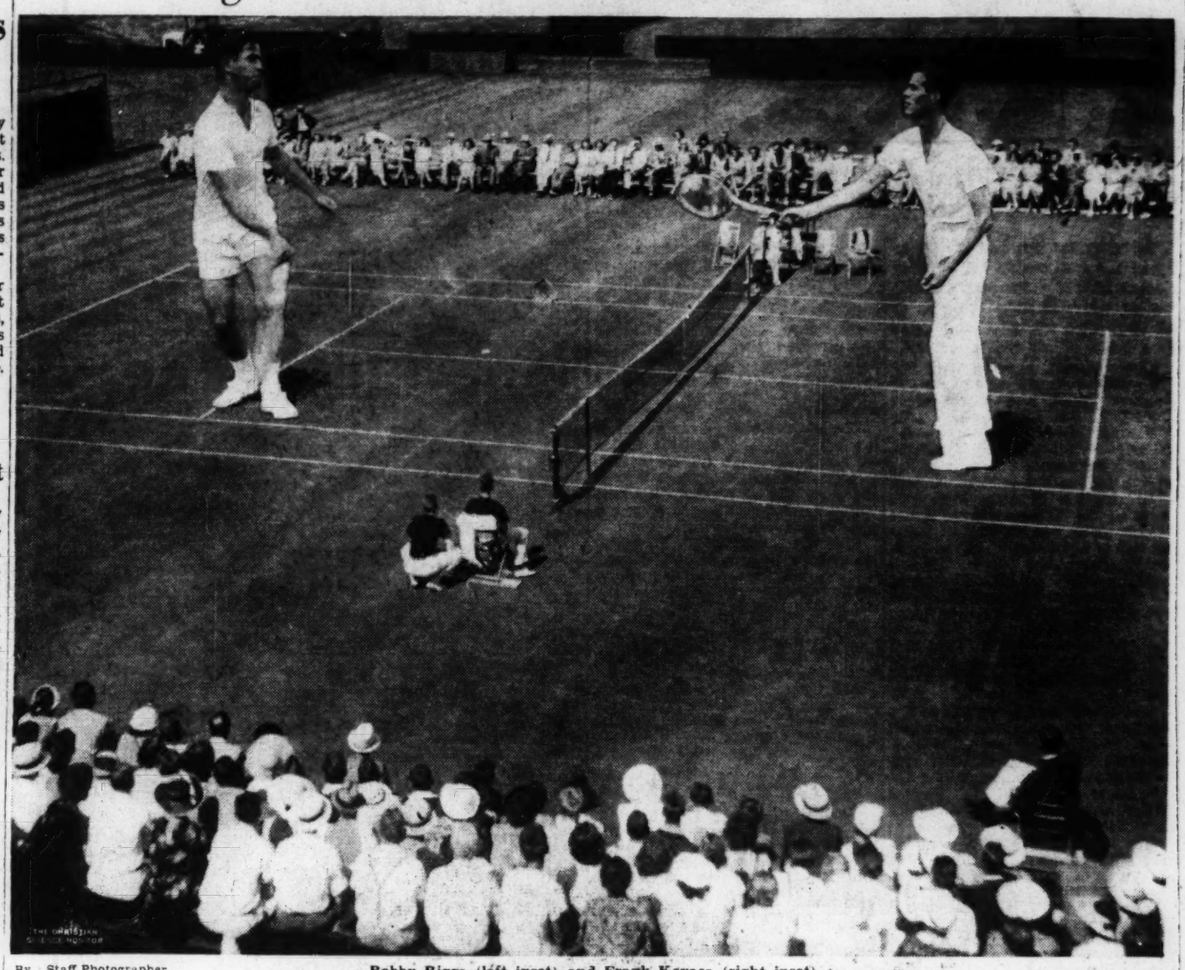

By Staff Photographer

Bobby Riggs (left inset) and Frank Kovacs (right inset)

After Playing Indoors All Last Week, Riggs Yesterday Took Up the Battle on Grass, Defeating Kovacs in the Final Singles Match, 6—4, 6—0, 6—4, to Become the First Player to Win a Leg on the Ninth Bowl. In the Doubles Final, Riggs (Chicago) Paired With Charles Hare of England to Win From Kovacs and Bobby Harman, Both of Oakland, Calif. The Score: 6—1, 6—2. All of the Finalists Moved on to the Sea Bright, N. J., Tournament.

Mrs. Fabyan Wins at Sea Bright

SEA BRIGHT N. J., July 26 (AP)—Seeded players advanced without exception and only one upset was recorded yesterday as first-round matches substantially reduced the field of 48 men and 32 women competitors in the 51st renewal of the Sea Bright invitation tennis tournament.

Led by Alice Marble of San Francisco, who is seeking her third consecutive championship and permanent possession of the historic Sea Bright Bowl, favored performers came through without undue difficulty.

The lone upset in the singles play came when Martyn Buxby of Miami, Fla., sixteenth ranking American, was eliminated by unseeded and unranked Carlton Rood of Brooklyn. Rood, who put out Frank Shields two weeks ago at Spring Lake, won 1—6, 9—7, 6—2.

Buxby had been drawn against Barney Welsh of Rockville, Md., but when he could not appear, Rood, a University of North Carolina player, was substituted.

Parker Wins Easily

With top-seeded Bobby Riggs occupied with a final at Longwood, Frank Parker, seeded second in the men's field, drew the feature spot with a 6—2, 6—3 triumph over William Robertson of Los Angeles. Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant, Jr., tiny Atlanta, (Ga.,) star who is rated behind Parker, was extended to overcome the challenge of Alfred Jarvis, Williams College netman from Tenafly, N. J. Jarvis held a 5—3 advantage in the opening set before going down to defeat before Grant's all-round court craft. The scores were 9—7, 6—4.

Riggs, Harold Surface of Kansas City and Joe Hunt, husky University of Southern California athlete, did not see action in the singles, having drawn byes into the second round which starts today. The sixth seeded man, Donald McNeill of Oklahoma City and Kenyon College, withdrew because of an injured right ankle. McNeill's place in the draw was taken by George Toley, former University of Miami player, who won his first match by 6—1, 6—3 over J. Upshur Moorhead of the host club.

Miss Marble Wins

Miss Marble displayed great all-around strength in her first tournament since her return from Europe with the Wightman Cup squad. She polished off Jean Burritt, an experienced Canadian who has played abroad for the past two years, without the loss of a game.

Miss Marble's mates on the Wightman team, Dorothy Bundy and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, likewise gained the second round without trouble. The former eliminated Louise Raymond of Scarsdale, N. Y., 6—1, 7—5, while Mrs. Fabyan accounted for Edith Clark of Los Angeles without losing a game.

The fourth seeded woman player, Mrs. Dorothy Andrus of New York, advanced when tournament officials defaulted Helen Bernhard of New York for arriving late.

Two former Sea Bright champions won their matches and a third was beaten. John McDiarmid, scholarly Texan who won the title two years ago, trounced Gregory S. Mangin, former indoor king who won here in 1935. The steadiness of the Princeton professor, McDiarmid, enabled him to win 6—2, 6—0.

On the women's side, Mrs. Carolin Babcock Stark of New York, the 1934 champion, indicated she is on her game with a 6—1, 6—4 victory over Patricia Canning, 16-year-old Californian who holds the Oregon title.

Doubles play also got off to a good start with the most notable victory being scored by the Shostrum brothers, Charles and John, over the well-rated duo of McNeill and Surface, 6—2, 6—4.

Hub Swimmers in N. H. Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 26 — New England's outstanding swimmers will compete in the inaugural Breton Woods invitation swimming carnival Aug. 5 and 6. Sanctioned by the New England Association of the A. A. U., this event is being arranged as a "Meet of Champions," and assaults will be made on sectional as well as pool records. This premier aquatic attraction to be staged in the White Mountains this season will be featured by entries from the Boston Swimming Association and the Olneyville Boys' Club and auxiliary, two of the strongest swimming organizations in the East. Worcester and Brookline stars also have been invited.

The outdoor pool of the Mount Washington Hotel, in which all events will be contested, is one of the finest in New England, and is unsurpassed for picturesque setting.

Officials

In arranging this top ranking resort meet, President R. Foster Reynolds and Vice-President Frank Weston of the Bretton Woods Company have been given fullest cooperation by H. Bradlee Fenno and Ben Levias, president and vice-president of the Boston Swimming Association, and Joseph Watmough, swimming director of the Olneyville Boys' Club. Levias and Watmough will officiate in the competitions here.

Levias, who was greatly impressed by the Mount Washington Hotel swimming facilities on a visit made here last summer, has announced that the Boston Swimming Association will have a formidable entry, headed by Allan Harmon, New England senior and Massachusetts 100-meters freestyle champion and N. E. Junior 150-meters medley champion.

Also expected to compete from the B. S. A. are Mary Sadowski, former Posse School swimming captain, who is N. E. Senior Diving Champion, Edith Ledwell, N. E. Junior 50-meters champion; Frances Ivas, former N. E. Junior breaststroke champion; Aileen McCarthy, former N. E. Junior 500-yards champion; Patricia Grogian, newcomer in B. S. A. ranks from Sargent School who is entering the breaststroke; Robert Manson, freestyle performer who placed in the New England junior events this year, and Charles Kyle, second place winner in the N. E. Senior 100-meters backstroke.

Murphy in Comedy Dive

Edward Murphy, a secretary of the B. S. A., and Coach Timothy Cummings, will accompany the Massachusetts group, and will take part in the exhibition events. Murphy will give his clown diving act.

Joe Watmough will bring a stellar aggregation from the Olneyville Boys' Club and auxiliary, headed by Doris Brennan, New England senior champion in the 300-yards medley, 100 and 220 yards breaststroke, 220 and 500 yards freestyle. Doris added the N. E. Senior 440-yard freestyle to her collection at Canobe Lake recently.

Other Olneyville representatives and their achievements include Edna Soltysiak, N. E. Junior Champion, 300 yards medley, 100 yards breaststroke and 100 meters freestyle; Beryl Coburn, N. E. Junior Champion, 440 yards freestyle and lowboard diving, Mathew Solysiak of Brown University, N. E. Intercollegiate champion, 300 yards medley and 220 yards breaststroke, and New England junior champion, 100 yards freestyle; George Gibbons, New England Junior Champion, 440 yards freestyle, 300 meters medley and 220 yards breaststroke and national Junior champion, 880 yards freestyle.

Also Withold Babula, New England Senior Champion, 220 yards freestyle and N. E. interscholastic champion, 50 and 100 yards freestyle; Anthony Soltysiak, N. E. interscholastic champion, 100 yards breaststroke and N. E. junior 300 yards medley champion (indoor) and Leonard Gath, Rhode Island State diving champion.

Tom McGrath, Patricia Power and Barbara Hildreth of Worcester, all New England champions, as well as stars from Brookline also have been invited. McGrath won the N. E. Senior 100-meter backstroke in the recent Canobie Lake meet.

Helen Wills Moody Plans To Visit Essex, Longwood

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—It looks like a banner year for the Moody-Jacobs tennis rivalry.

It has been going on since the days when Helen Jacobs still was a junior; includes 20-odd meetings, counting minor tournaments, had its last renewal in a 6—4, 6—0 "walkover" for Helen Wills Moody at Wimbledon this year after Miss Jacobs turned her ankle in the second set, and is likely to have two more engagements before the season ends.

Essex Starts Aug. 15

The first should be in the Essex County invitation at Manchester, Mass., which starts Aug. 15, and the second in the National singles at Forest Hills, Sept. 8-17.

On their return from Europe, Miss Jacobs 10 days ago and Mrs. Moody yesterday, each announced that Manchester would be her first tournament and each said she would play at Forest Hills. Miss Jacobs in quest of her fifth title, Mrs. Moody her eighth.

At Manchester they will face the best of the home-bred talent, which leads off with top-ranked Alice Marble, who lost to Miss Jacobs in the Wimbledon semifinals.

At Forest Hills they will face the same domestic threats, plus a foreign entry including powerful Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland, the 1937 runner-up; Kay Stammers and Margot Lumb, able English left-handers, and Mme. Rene Mathieu of France. Anita Lizana of Chile, the 1937 winner who recently was married in England, will not defend her title.

Both Playing Well

Since the two Helens beat all of these and more at Wimbledon, there is little reason to believe they can't do it again. Miss Jacobs played some of the finest tennis of her career at Wimbledon and Mrs. Moody who won her eighth Wimbledon title obviously is on her game and content with it.

Mrs. Moody plans to rest a week in New York, and then will practice at Forest Hills. After playing at Manchester, in the National doubles at Brookline and at Forest Hills, she will go on a lecture tour in mid-October. She will address clubs and forums, designing her talks "more for those who are just interested in the game than for regular players."

To Play Here Next Month

Wide World

Helen Wills Moody

She Returned From Abroad Yesterday. After a Rest and Practice in New York, Mrs. Moody Plans to Play at Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass., Aug. 15, and in the National Doubles at Longwood, Aug. 22.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

More Money for Snead

Once again has "Slammin' Sam" Snead proved that, when it comes to winning money in competitive golf, even though the best players in the world are among his rivals, there is no better professional in the business than this same young pro who hails from White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. In the course of the past six weeks, five big tournaments, all of them open to professional players, have been held. Three of them carried championship titles while the other two did not. The first one was for the open chmapionship of the United States at Denver, June 11; the second was for the Western open championship at St. Louis, June 16; the third was the Goodall tournament at Cincinnati, June 26; the fourth was for the P. G. A. championship at Shawnee-on-Delaware, July 16, and the fifth was the Chicago open July 24. All five of these tournaments drew practically the same professional players so that, as far as winning any or all of them was concerned, there should not have been any difference. And Sammy Snead was in all five of them.

© International
Sam Snead

Wins Non-Title Tourneys

And what was the result so far as Snead is concerned? Well, he won the only two tournaments which did not carry titles and failed to win any one of the other three. In the U. S. open he finished with a card of 309 which put him so far down in the list that he was not among those players who automatically qualified for the 1939 open. In the Western Open he finished second to Ralph Guldahl. Guidahl had a card of 279, which was six under par for the course, so it would be hard to charge Snead with poor golf for finishing second with a 286, only two over par. In the Goodall tournament he finished the 124 holes of competition in a tie with Gene Sarazen at plus-14 and then won the playoff at the second extra hole. In the P. G. A., he went all the way to the final round where Paul Runyan defeated him 8 and 7, the winner being 5 under par for the first 18 holes. At Chicago Snead won his second tournament of the five by turning in a card of 207 for the 54 holes played. He was eight under par for the first 18 holes, seven under par for 36 holes and nine under par for the 54 holes.

Should Win Title Some Day

Golf is certainly a peculiar and uncertain game. Cards which are good enough to win at one tournament are not good enough to win at another, even though they be under par. Courses and conditions vary and this has much to do with the results; and so it is that Snead, who is leading the pro golfers so far as winning money is concerned, has yet to win a single national or sectional championship of note. It seems to be his misfortune to have some other golfer turn in a remarkable score on the very day he has a card which would ordinarily win the tournament. And just as an example of this we might take the final of the P. G. A. championship. Par for the course is 72. At the end of the first 18 Runyan had a card of 35 to 37 for Snead. At the end of 36 Runyan had a card of 67 to 72 for Snead. In other words, Runyan finished the morning play 5 under par while Snead had par. At the end of 27 holes, Runyan had a card of 102 as against one of 109 for Snead, so that Runyan was 7 up with 9 to play although Snead had played par golf over the entire distance. Well, we are venturing to predict that some day Snead will prove to the golfing public that sub-par golf cannot always keep him from winning a major championship title.

* * *

A Tribute to the Pony and His Rider

Interest in pony polo has been growing by leaps and bounds during the past few years, and there is no question but what this "Sport of Kings" is most deserving of its present popularity. Many polo games are being played every week around the Metropolitan district of New York, and preparations are already under way to select a team to represent the United States in its international match with Great Britain at Meadow Brook, L. I., next summer. Although spring is generally the time when writers turn to verse in order to express their enthusiasm, it is quite evident that one of our readers can carry his enthusiasm into the summer as evidenced by the following offering on the game of pony polo:

Polo Mode

The clatter of hoofs from a gallopin' horse;
While mallets swing hard on a polo game course,
Is a thrill and delight for all to behold
As cares are forgotten, engrossed by the bold.

The riders charge in like they do in a fray
To battle each other for ball that's in play.
The crowd is excited—the game is quite tense,
As goals are threatened to add to suspense.

The game is most wholesome to play or to watch,
Inspiring the being throughout every notch.
And faces beam pleasure as leisurely cleared
The field shows reluctantly crowds homeward steered.

Apollo must smile, when he sees how we play
The game of polo as the sport is today. . .

Jerry Lowens, New York City

Australia Takes Fourth Test Match

LEEDS, England, July 26 (AP)—Australia went into the lead in the five-game test cricket series with England yesterday, winning the fourth contest by 5 wickets. The first two matches were drawn and the third abandoned because of rain.

Needing only 105 runs for victory after England's batsmen had been skittled out for a second-innings total of 123, the Aussies hit up 107 for the loss of 5 wickets. Evenly matched on first-innings play, the invaders compiled 242 runs, 19 more than their opponents.

It was Australia's fifty-seventh triumph since the series started in 1876. England has been successful 54 times while 31 matches ended in stalemates.

The fifth and final match, scheduled to be played in London Aug. 20, will be played to a finish, but even if England succeeds in evening the series the overseas cricketers will retain the Ashes, mythical emblem of world cricket supremacy. Australia won the Ashes in England in the 1934 series and retained them in the campaign in Australia in 1936-'37.

When play was resumed yesterday England had a lead of 30 runs with all wickets intact, but W. J. O'Reilly, and L. O. B. Fleetwood-Smith brought about a remarkable collapse. The tall South Wales bowler took 5 wickets for 56 runs and Fleetwood-Smith 4 for 37. O'Reilly's bag for the match showed 10 for 122, while his teammate garnered 7 for 107. The score:

England first innings, 273

Australia first innings, 242

England Second Innings

Edrich, stpd Barnett; b Fleetwood-Smith	28
Barnett, c Barnett; b McCormick	29
Hardstaff, b O'Reilly	11
W. R. Hammond; c Brown; b O'Reilly	0
Farnier (not out)	21
Compton; c Barnett; b O'Reilly	15
Price, lbw b Fleetwood-Smith	8
Verity; b Fleetwood-Smith	0
Wright, c Waite; b Fleetwood-Smith	0
K. Farnes; b O'Reilly	7
Bowes, lbw b O'Reilly	0
Extras	6
Total	123

Fall of wickets—1, 60; 2, 73; 3, 73; 4, 73, 5, 96; 6, 111; 7, 116; 8, 116; 9, 123; 10, 123.

Bowling

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McCormick	11	4	18	1
Waite	2	0	9	0
O'Reilly	21.5	8	56	5
Fleetwood-Smith	16	4	34	4

Australia Second Innings

W. A. Brown; lbw b Farnes	9
J. H. Fingleton; lbw b Verity	9
D. B Bradman; c Verity; b Wright	16
S. J. McCabe; c Barnett; b Wright	15
A. L. Hassett; c Edrich; b Wright	33
C. L. Badcock (not out)	5
B. Barnett (not out)	15
Extras	5
Total (for five wickets)	107

Fall of wickets—1, 17; 2, 32; 3, 50; 4, 61; 5, 96.

Bowling

	O.	M.	R.	W.
K. Garnes	11.3	4	17	1
Bowes	11	0	35	0
Verity	5	2	24	1
Wright	5	0	28	3

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Emerson Dickman and Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox, and Mel Harder, Indians—Dickman shut out tribe in first game with three hits, 4-0, and Foxx hit homer No. 27; Harder blanked Sox with five hits in nightcap, 3-0.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(First Three in Each League)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Averill, Indians	79	288	66	107	.363
Lombardi, Reds	71	261	33	95	.364
Foxx, Red Sox	80	301	74	107	.356
Travis, Senators	83	323	53	113	.350
Berger, Reds	56	203	44	71	.350
Medwick, Cards	79	316	53	110	.348

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'Big Brother' Bob Emery Goes Back to Boston Pioneer Days

Behind the Microphone

Few in the field of radio can trace their careers as far back as Bob Emery, WOR's "Big Brother" who conducts the popular "Rainbow House" program heard over that station every Sunday morning from 9 to 9:45 a. m., EDST.

Mr. Emery first won laurels for himself in 1922 when he became an air personality over the pioneer stations in the Boston area. It was there that he founded his "Big Brother Club," one of radio's first organizations of this type, which at one time gained a membership roster of more than 124,000 followers.

His broadcasting career began in the shoe department of Gilchrist's, Boston, in 1921, when the department store decided to put the "Gilchrist Follies" on the air over WGI, one of Boston's first stations and long since defunct. His performance in this capacity was so satisfactory and the field of broadcasting so appealed to Mr. Emery that he accepted a position of staff announcer with WGI at the salary of $15 a week.

It was in January, 1922, that the first "Big Brother Club" was heard. Destined to become one of the leading programs of the day, it gained more than 1,700 members while being heard over WGI.

However, two years later the Boston Edison Electric Company entered the field with WEEI, and Mr. Emery was conscripted as its program director. His work in that capacity was brief, however, for the "Big Brother Club" continued its growth to the point where he found it necessary to devote all his attentions to this activity. Here the club reached its high peak of membership, continuing as a favorite until 1929 when a State ruling was enacted against utilities operating radio stations. Consequently the Edison Company was forced to withdraw its sponsorship and the "Big Brother Club" temporarily ceased its operations.

The program demanded of its members that they write at least one letter a week as dues. Its followers were heard over the air in everything from harmonica solos to spelling bees.

Moved to New York

After the changes in WEEI organization, Mr. Emery took his club to New York where it was heard over NBC during 1929 and 1930, sponsored by the Iodent Company. A busy man, Mr. Emery conducted the new series on Sunday nights; on week ends he broadcast a program similar to the currently popular Uncle Don show on WOR. During this period of his career he was heard over the Yankee network, NBC, New York's WNEW and finally on WOR after 1935.

"Rainbow House" today enjoys the distinction of being the largest children's show on the air. More than 18,000 youngsters have been auditioned for performances on this program. Its variety of topics embraces games, educational subjects, radio adaptations of dramatic productions, safety campaigns, spelling bees, choruses and solo performances —vocal and instrumental—by a host of children.

Genial "Big Brother," assisted by George Partridge, brings a diversified show to the microphone each Sunday morning. Although conducted primarily for and with children, it is a favorite with adults as well.

Avoids "Favorites"

Mr. Emery has recently moved into New York City from Pelham Manor, N. Y., so that he may keep more closely in touch with the activities of "Rainbow House." He has two children, a boy and a girl, but never puts them on the air during his programs. "People might think I was playing favorites," he says.

In addition to his "Rainbow House," Mr. Emery also presides over popular Mutual network show entitled "This Wonderful World," which originates from the Hayden Planetarium at the American Museum of Natural History each Saturday from 12 noon to 12:15 p. m., EDST. This features a series of questions on topics related to the natural sciences and is participated in by members of the audience who have attended the morning show at the Planetarium.

Mr. Emery bases his success on the fact that he never makes children feel inferior. "Treat them as equals," he explains, "take them seriously, be one of them, laugh with them and above all, never be patronizing." Many parents, he feels, would get along far better with their offspring if they followed the same plan. It's certainly worked wonders for "Big Brother" Bob Emery during his 15 years as a conspicuous figure in the radio world.

Candid Camera Competition

Walter Engel

Bob Emery, WOR's Big Brother, Poses for Some of His Radio Friends

Short-Wave Programs

For Wednesday, July 27

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Sailor Ahoy! DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

Tokyo—7:15 p. m.—National Songs. JZK, 15.1 m., 19.79 meg.

London—7:15 p. m.—"The Elephant"—an Anthology. GSO, 16.8 m., 17.79 meg.; GSP, 19.6 m., 15.31 meg.; GSO, 19.7 m., 15.18 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

Boston—8:00 p. m.—Community Sing, Harvard Summer School Chorus and Orchestra. W1XAL, 25.4 m., 11.79 meg.

Budapest—8:00 p. m.—Compositions by Liszt. HAT4, 32.8 m., 9.1 meg.

Schenectady—8:00 p. m.—Latin American Concert (Spanish). W2XAF, 31.4 m., 9.53 meg.

Rome—8:30 p. m.—Light Music: Rosita Jemma Wade: "Just Talking On." 2RO, 25.4 m., 11.81 meg; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg.

Paris—9:30 p. m.—Gramophone Records. TPB-7, 25.2 m., 11.88 meg.; TPA-4, 25.6 m., 11.72 meg.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—An Evening in the "Zelten." DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

PWA Sees No 'Revolt' In Tobin's Rejection

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 26—New Deal officials do not believe the refusal of Mayor Tobin of Boston to accept PWA funds for a new City Hall portends any general revolt of American cities against PWA.

Mayor Tobin's insistence that Boston should not go further into debt to raise locally the 55 per cent share of the bill that is required when a city gets a 45 per cent Federal PWA grant was described by PWA officials as unusual, rather than a general trend.

That most city administrations are still willing to raise the 55 per cent is indicated in PWA records showing that since June 1, a total of 3,725 new applications for PWA projects totaling $1,200,000,000 have been filed at headquarters here.

The Boston City Hall application, calling for a 13-story classical building to cost $2,500,000 was an old one, filed back in July, 1935. Letters from Former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston, in PWA files, show that he gave the project vigorous support. He described the present building as "antiquated" and "dangerous."

New Plea to WPA For City Hall Aid Planned by Tobin

(Continued from Page 1)

present City Hall, if repaired under a low-cost WPA project, will meet Boston's needs, at least during his administration.

Having thus explained his position, Mr. Tobin announced he would make no further comments on Mr. Ickes' speech.

'Advertising' Charged

The substance of Mr. Ickes' charges was that Mr. Tobin, by turning down the proffered PWA grant, gathered "a little free advertising for himself from the reactionary press," and that the Mayor simultaneously hopes "to collect a little free manna from heaven for his City."

At his press conference today the Mayor was asked if this speech would not require a little diplomatic peace making by James Roosevelt. The Mayor merely smiled.

Mayor Tobin emphasized that his Administration had not asked for a new PWA City Hall, but that this project has been held over from the Administration of Former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield.

Further, the Mayor added, of five holdover PWA grants offered to him this year, he has accepted three. These are for additions to school buildings, costing in all approximately $590,000, of which the City's share would be about $378,000.

The WPA project, under which the Mayor hopes to rebuild parts of the interior of City Hall, would cost in all about $68,000. Of this total, the City would contribute $15,000 for materials, according to the Mayor.

The WPA project which the Mayor hopes will be approved within a short time in order to rehabilitate City Hall was filed at WPA headquarters at Washington in April.

Sinclair Lewis as Actor

The Arts in Massachusetts

Cohasset, Mass.

Sinclair Lewis has long been familiar as a novelist. More recently he has become known as an adapter of his own work for the stage. Last evening he made his bow in a new trade—as an actor.

The immediate result of his appearance as Doremus Jessup in "It Can't Happen Here" was an audience that filled the Town Hall here. The short-range prospect is the likelihood for a sell-out every evening this week; for Mr. Lewis, though he is hardly likely to win a Nobel prize for his grease-paint achievements, is a draw at the box office. More important, his presence in the play directs attention once more to the problems and perils of dictatorship.

In its present form, according to the program, the play has been more or less rewritten. Whether it has been greatly improved, this reporter, not having seen the original version, is unable to say. It seems at its best in the second act, when the country editor (Mr. Lewis) tries to make a stand against militant totalitarianism of an imaginary American brand, and finds that he was waited too long. In the first act the play tends to wordiness; in the last, it winds up with a flourish that is too obviously melodramatic. How much of the rewriting has been done by Mr. Lewis, and how much by his collaborator, John C. Moffitt, the audience is left to conjecture, with the presumption in Mr. Lewis's favor.

Whatever Mr. Lewis's deficiencies as a playwright, he has woven into his script recognizable political types and phenomena. If he is not always convincing in his description of the forms which a dictatorial upheaval might assume in rock-ribbed Vermont, he has underscored—by transplanting them to a familiar setting —the less flavorsome reports of authoritarian rule abroad.

As an actor, Mr. Lewis's style is rough-hewn. But its homely quality and even its moments of awkwardness, once he had settled into his stride, are not unsuited to the country journalist he is supposed to represent. By report, he is less ambitious to become a matinée idol than to learn by experience the ways of the theater. Watching him across the footlights, the spectator is impressed with the earnestness of his purpose. The stage can find use for vigorous pens.

E. F. M.

The Week in Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

patients at the Brattleboro Retreat reached a total of $48,205 during the fiscal year ending on June 30.

The Legislature appropriated $114,000 for each fiscal year of the current biennium to be used in paying for the care of such persons at the rate of $6.00 per person per week. Commissioner of Public Welfare T. C. Dale has already said that the new male ward building under construction at the State hospital will not permit the transfer of any of the Brattleboro patients to the State hospital, consequently it appeared probable the deficit would continue to grow unless the $114,000 annual appropriation is increased.

* * *

Highway Program

The State Highway Board has announced 20 projects listed in a $339,500 PWA bridge program which have been approved by Federal authorities.

The program was originally set up two years ago but had never been approved until PWA resumed activity with additional funds this summer. Most of the bridge jobs are located on the 725-mile section of the State system which was added in 1935. It will be financed by a PWA grant of $160,264 and State funds amounting to $179,236.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, July 27

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

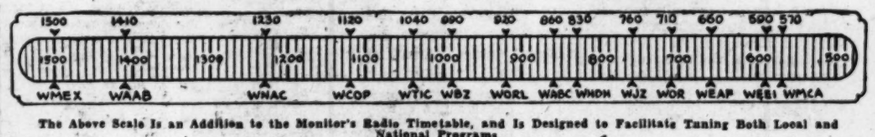
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, July 27

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell"; news	Paul Martin's Music	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:15 Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	Paul Martin's Music	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:30 "Across the Table"	**"The Singing Lady"**	Dramatic sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Rakov's Orchestra	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sports review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 Barry Wood's Or.	Spanish Revue	Fred Hoey's rounduo	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Charity Drive	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sports reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	Sports reports	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:00 Baritone	"Jimmie Valentine";	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	sketch	Vocal varieties	Charioteers; quartet	"Five Star Final"
7:30 **Helen Menken in**	"Music Is My Handicap"	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Piano Twins
7:45 **"Second Husband"**	Vivian Chiesa, soprano	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Jam Session
8:00 "Red Acre Farm";	"If I Had the Chance";	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatization	interviews	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	Organ recital
8:30 "Get-Together"	"Those We Love"; dra-	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama	Jerry Lee; orchestra
8:45 "Get-Together"	matic serial	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama	Ruth Nizey, songs
9:00 "Grand Central	America's Rhythm Mas-	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15 Station"; sketch	ters; vocalists; or.	terviews	F. Ferneau's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	America's Rhythm Mas-	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	ters; vocalists; or.	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine";	"True or False"	Robert L. Ripley; or-	Billie Losser's Orchestra	"College Style"; vari-
10:15 Hal Kemp's Orch.	"True or False"	chestra; guests	Commentator	ety program
10:30 Mystery sketch	National Forum	"Hollywood Gossip"	Vincent Lopez's Orch	Dance music
10:45 Grant Park Orch	National Forum	Jesse Crawford, organ	Vincent Lopez's Orch	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"The Right Job"	"Day's End"
11:15 America Dances	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Madriguera's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:30 Jack Marshard's	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orch.	"Salute to Cities"; mili-	Joe Frasetto's Orch.
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orch.	tary band	Billy Hayes' Orchestra

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Tunes"; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 Arthur Godfrey	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Piano lessons
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Jacob S. List
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club: popular	Recorded program	Merry-Go-Round	Gene MacMahon, songs
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety; orchestra	Recorded program	Interviews	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Home Forum"; talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"On the Mall"	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Commentator
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Earle Lawrence	"Shopping With You"
11:00 "Music Box"; organ	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	Hillbilly music
11:15 recital	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Ben Reynolds' Orch.
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Concert Hall"	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Popular music	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00 "Tower Town"	News; feature; Dance	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"	Revue; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian music
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	Treasures in Melody	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Homemakers Forum	Kiwanis Club Luncheon;
1:45 "Gospel Singer"	"Jack and Loretta"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Movie comment	speakers
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Boston Bees-Cincinnati;	Concert Band
2:15 "Frolics"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	first game	Concert Band
2:30 "Lyric Serenade"	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Boston Bees-Cincinnati;	Estelle Sterberger
2:45 "Lyric Serenade"	"Betty Crocker"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	first game	Book Reviews
3:00 "All Hands"	Piano recital	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees-Cincinnati;	Barbara Jean, songs
3:15 "Your Government"	Swingtime Trio	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	first game	Sport reports
3:30 Evalyn Tynner	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	"Here Comes the Band"	Network program
3:45 Lebrun Sisters	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Bees-Cincinnati;	Network program
4:00 Summer Serenade	Club Matinee; variety	Backstage Wife; sketch	second game	"Music for You"
4:15 Summer Serenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Boston Bees-Cincinnati;	Sport reports
4:30 Deep River Boys	Club Matinee; variety	Commentator	second game	Sport reports
4:45 L. Goldman's Or.	Club Matinee; variety	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Boston Bees-Cincinnati;	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell"; news	Top Hatters; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Top Hatters; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	**The Singing Lady**	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Popeye"; sketch	Dance Revue	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Enoch Light's Orch.	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:00 Ray Heatherton	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Jack Shannon	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Living History"	Revelers; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Music from Germany"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Down Memory Lane"
8:00 "People's Plat-	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family";	"Musical Steeplechase"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 form"; talks	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	"Musical Steeplechase"	Vocalist
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Styles in Vocal	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Drums"; sketch	Jerry Lee; orchestra
8:45 Orchestra	Rhythm"	vocalists	"Drums"; sketch	Cottage Hawaiians
9:00 "Meet the Champ"	"It May Have Hap-	"Town Hall Big Game	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater; "His-
9:15 "Meet the Champ"	pened"; dramatization	Hunt"; variety	"Impressions"	tory in Action"
9:30 Mark Warnow's Or.	**National High School**	"For Men Only"; vocal-	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:45 Mark Warnow's Or.	**Orchestra and Band**	ist; orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
10:00 "The Word Game"	**National High School**	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings"	Dance Music
10:15 "The Word Game"	**Orchestra and Band**	Class and Dance	"Symphonic Strings"	Dave Ballentine, songs
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45 "It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Vincent Lopez's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jazz Nocturne	lem; variety
11:30 Hal Kemp's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Hal Kemp's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	lem; variety

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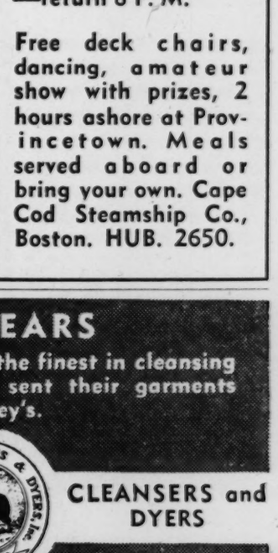

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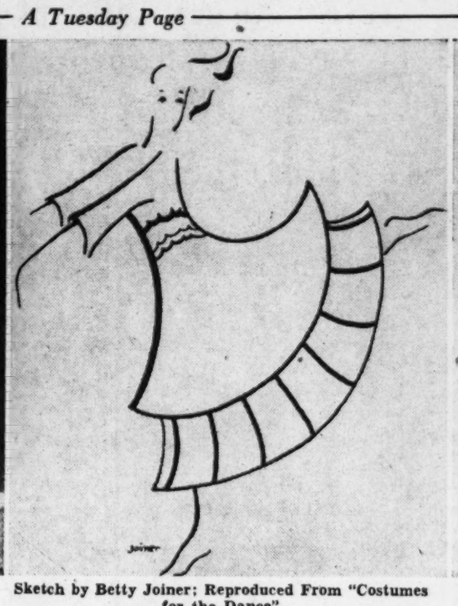
FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Back Cloth by Jon Aud for the Ballet "Le Train Bleu"; Reproduced From "Design for the Ballet"



Sketch by Betty Joiner; Reproduced From "Costumes for the Dance"

An Exhibition Rumba, by Veloz and Yolanda; Reproduced From "Tango and Rumba"

A New Work By Stravinsky

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

Recently there have been a number of musical presentations which had special significance because they aroused serious problems in general aesthetics. We have seen in conflict with one another groups representing specialized currents of opinion.

Let us note first the two brilliant dance concerts by Clotilde and Alexandre Sakharoff, who presented to us the plastic translation of certain new works. The one most characteristic and most eagerly awaited was the transposition into choregraphy—giving that word its broadest sense—of Debussy's "Prélude à l'après-midi d'un Faune." It is known that Nijinsky and Serge Lifár have in turn undertaken the representation of this admirable work. They have given us two very similar translations, inspired by the same preconceived opinion. That by Nijinsky admitted of introducing nymphs, giving form to the fancies of the faun of Mallarmé. Serge Lifár preferred to remain alone on the stage, but like his illustrious predecessor he gave us a series of poses and attitudes borrowed from museum bas-reliefs and connected by abrupt turns in order to appear always in profile. Both men danced with angular contractions of the limbs, like figures on the surface of an invisible vase.

From the viewpoint of performance this solution has always brought them the greatest success, but as for me I have never felt I could approve the musical misconstructions which such an interpretation contains. Debussy's symphonic poem is composed of gentle curves and mellow outlines. One finds there no sharp angles. Those geometric fauns who overdid the sudden jerk and the sharp edge were in absolute contradiction to the desire of the musician.

Clotilde Sakharoff, who is music personified, has taken good care not to fall into this mistake. Her interpretation is composed solely of undulating motions and supple lengthenings which translate in a marvelous way the slightest shades of the score. She found the cleverest means of "correspondence" for making a truly Debussy-like melody sing from every line of her body. And this manner of losing oneself in the languor of a summer day, permitting the imagination to float adrift, admirably restores to us the atmosphere of Mallarmé's poem. This presentation and also that of the Third Nocturne, translated with a refined feeling of grace and charm, were the greatest credit to this artist.

* * *

Now something of musical politics, an evening which was the apotheosis of snobbery. It had to do with glorifying the talented composer named Igor Stravinsky, whose energetic defender I was at the time when he pitched the admirable battles of "Pétrouchka," "L'oiseau de feu" and "Le sacre du printemps." Since that time, the prisoner of little chapels and salons, Stravinsky has devoted himself to a series of inopportune experiments which have added nothing to his glory. Now he has returned to a more wholesome conception of his art in his "Jeu de cartes" and his "Dumbarton Oaks" Concerto for orchestra.

It was this last composition which was presented to us in its first audition. It is extremely intelligent, conceived in the neoclassic formula, the artificial and arbitrary aspect of which I do not admire without reservation. Of what value is it painstakingly to imitate the formulas of Bach and Handel, when we already possess so many works of art from those two masters, and await more personal scores from today's musicians, especially if they bear the name of Stravinsky?

But what made this gathering piquant was the naïveté of the audience, who applauded with the same confidence Stravinsky's most contradictory compositions. One can like "L'Histoire du Soldat," the Octet, the Concertino for string quartet, or the "Dumbarton Oaks"; but if he accepts one of these formulas, he cannot reasonably resign himself to seeing it scoffed at in the next composition. One must make his choice; he cannot stay on both sides of the fence.

* * *

A few days later the "Chant du Monde," which is a political group of the extreme Left, offered us some first performances, revolutionary in their political inclinations but not in their writing. First of all there was a little Overture, quick and light but singularly fragile, by Georges Auric, a composer of light music who has strayed into our advance-guard. This little composition is not at all unpleasing, but it could only disappoint us after 20 years of aggressive statements and exaggerated promises.

A "Symphonie d'Hymnes" by Charles Koechlin revealed to us something more substantial. Developed very largely in its first and last parts according to the custom of this composer remarkably gifted, but a little diffused because of the curiosity of thought which has led him to admit the most varied styles, this work contains a thoroughly interesting "Hymne au jour" and "Hymne à la nuit." Here we find ourselves in the presence of an extremely thoughtful composition worthy of our entire attention. The "Hymne au soleil," written in the form of a fugue chorale, has a remarkable majesty and nobility. But my greatest preference is for the "Hymne à la nuit," which is really a masterpiece of poetry and emotion. In the "Hymne au jour" the composer has made happy use of the Martenot wave-instrument, knowing how to utilize its poignant voice which surpasses human inflections.

Finally, we heard the Fifth Symphony of Shostakovich, which has produced very contradictory impressions among musicians. The set purpose which the composer has adopted of orchestral and harmonic simplicity and bareness has disturbed many professionals. I myself have found this simplicity of form very impressive, applied to a thought so forceful and penetrating. One finds there a grandeur and a sincerity to be compared only with those of Beethoven. This scorn for useless coquetry in writing is an act of courage, for which I shall take good care not to criticize this artist, whose sincerity seems obvious. And I acknowledge that not for a long time has a musical work given me that deep and direct stir of emotion, that pulsation of the heart, which can be produced only by a masterpiece.

* * *

A third concert which was extraordinarily brilliant permitted the Society of the Friends of Gabriel Fauré to organize a veritable demonstration in honor of this French master. The greatest artists had the honor of participating in this concert. The Calvert quartet, Ninon Vallin, Jacques Thibaud, Alfred Cortot, Marguerite Long, Jean Doyen, Reynaldo Hahn, and Louis Aubert succeeded one another on the platform in interpreting the works of the author of "Pénélope." The Pleyel hall, the largest in Paris, was too small to contain all the listeners who wished to do homage to a master who never solicited approbation.

This concert had great importance from the standpoint of our general culture. As a matter of fact, Fauré's music presents quite a number of serious aesthetic problems. This art revieves a form of civilization and culture gravely threatened by the evolution of the modern world. This manner of thinking, feeling, and writing, this audacity, this delicacy, grace, and charm already frighten our young generation, whose workmanship is far less solid and whose technical education is less complete.

Fauré represents the great tradition of classical French writing, placed at the service of the most daring modernism. Our young composers of the advance-guard have gone a much shorter distance than he in the study of what has been unpublished and unheard. His works, in so flexible a style of writing, teach us valuable lessons. They prove to us that the moral and intellectual disorder engendered by the war has turned artists aside from the right course. Believing that they were taking a step forward, they have misled our evolution into an impasse. Fauré's music constitutes an important precept in this field. Hearing his subtle and deep melodies — his first Sonata for piano and violin, of an aristocratic and beautifully ethereal grace, his Fourth Valse Caprice, his sublime Sixth Nocturne, and that deep and elemental work which he wrote during the last days of his career, the Quartet Op. 121—one is convinced of the nobility, grandeur, and immortality of this art. The vast audience which witnessed this demonstration was greatly stirred, and everything leads us to believe that Fauré's art is going to receive throughout the world the appreciation which it deserves.

The I. S. C. M. Festival

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Excerpts from an oratorio, "The Vision of Isaiah," by the Swiss composer, Willy Burkhard, aroused much interest among those attending the festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music, in spite of a choir far too small in numbers. Indeed, Eugene Goossens was so impressed that he at once ordered a copy with a view to performing the work as a whole. If this were done in an English cathedral, one would like to hear the comments made over the tea tables in the close. Lean, muscular music, linear in style, its vigorous stride makes no concessions to timorous Mendelssohnian feet. Indeed, it might be grumbled, for example, that musically the composer makes the daughters of Zion—"walking and mincing as they go"—do the goose step. But there is little doubt that here is a composer of singular force and sincerity. One hopes for an opportunity to hear the whole work under less cramped conditions.

The same must be said of the two vocal excerpts from Hindemith's opera, "Mathis der Maler." On the concert platform these overlong musical conversations were anything but exciting for the listener, in spite of the pleasant singing of one of the protagonists, William Parsons.

Krenek's Cantata for soprano, chorus and piano is based on an experimental aesthetic with which the average English musician finds it difficult to sympathize. The piano part seemed to have strayed in from another work. Its alternation with the unaccompanied chorus seemed designed "just to make it more difficult."

* * *

Lennox Berkeley, an English pupil of Nadia Boulanger, provided much pleasanter listening with his Psalm for chorus and orchestra which, although the style is not yet mature, had many happy touches of vocal and instrumental color.

Two of the successes of the festival were Benjamin Britten's Variations for string orchestra on a Theme by Frank Bridge—brilliantly played by the Boyd Neel orchestra—and Alan Rawsthorne's Tema con Variazione for two violins. Both these young Englishmen are greatly talented and Britten possesses that rare thing in music—a sense of humor.

An astonishing feat of orchestration was disclosed by Manuel Rosenthal's "Jeanne D'Arc; Symphonic Suite for Orchestra." New color blazed out from a work which, for all its bigness of scale, reminded one of a thirteenth-century French manuscript, crowded with gaily-clad figures, a riot of reds, blues and purples, set in a glitter of gold. Some profess to have discovered a streak of vulgarity in this score, but the disapproval seems a trifle "auntish." Not since that old contemporary, Stravinsky, dazzled us with his "Fire-Bird" and "Petrouchka" has one heard orchestration of such skill and originality. Sir Henry Wood should secure this Suite for the "Proms." It would bring down the house.

Aaron Copland also supplies some vivid orchestral color in "El Salón México." "All that I could hope to do was to reflect the Mexico of the tourists," he said in a program note. In this he has been almost too successful, for one can almost see the natives putting on their national costumes and making desperate efforts to be very, very Mexican. The Mexican musical clothes are picturesque and cleverly effective but their contents do not amount to much. This wardrobe music, however, was the popular success of the final concert, much to the joy, one fears, of certain cynics to whom even the word "contemporary" is as a red, red rag.

* * *

Julián Bautista and Robert Gerhard, two Spanish composers, took us far away from tourists. The "Three Cities," songs with orchestra, of the first-named was rather heavily handled by Scherchen, and Sophie Wyss, the singer, was seen rather than heard.

Igor Markévitch and his "Le Nouvel Age," Symphonie Concertante, reminded one of Romain Rolland's theory that art is always prophetic of things to come. If he is right, the New Age is going to be interminably long and incredibly noisy—perhaps a fairly safe musical prophesy. Markévitch has decided talent as a conductor.

Italy's contribution was poor. Riccard Neilsen's Concerto for orchestra, rather stiffly conducted by Casella, is immature, a jumble of the new and the old.

One must not forget the young woman composer, Vitéslava Kaprálová (Czechoslovakia) whose "Military Symphonietta" opened the festival. The audience appreciated a piece skilfully written and containing well-contrasted rythms. They also enjoyed the sight of the slight, girlish figure conducting a big orchestra with complete assurance.

The chamber music covered a lot of ground, ranging from the fierce celebrations of K. A. Hartmann's String Quartet, a typically Central-European product, to the pleasant but non-contemporary Violin Sonata of Werner Josten (U. S. A.)—a work that might be described as a babe in the wood of festive "false notes." Mention should be made of the Piano Quintet by Nin-Culmell (Spain-Paris). The piano—charmingly played by Maroussia Orloff—was given just the right treatment, and indeed the composer's feeling for his medium was in striking contrast to the ruthlessness of some of his colleagues. The String Quartet of Karol Rathaus set another good example.

Unhappily many of the composers and performers have undeservedly to remain nameless. The performances, generally, reached a remarkably high level, considering the extreme difficulty of much of the music. These concerts, some of them nearly three hours long, left one refreshed and even exhilarated musically. They afforded a welcome respite to the conventional round of the classics and restored the right relation between composer and performer. Modern music, like modern painting, is best kept to itself. Everyone agrees that this year's festival was one of the most successful in the history of the I. S. C. M. And most important of all, it raised a standard of freedom for art and the artist—freedom of conception and expression. Many of the composers we heard have already lost both in their own countries. But artists without a country are perhaps less unfortunate than a country without artists.

(This is the second of two articles.)

Hollywood Bowl Season Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

If the first week of Hollywood Bowl's season is an augury for the remaining seven, there can be no doubt about the active interest manifested in music in Southern California. At each of the four events—two performances of "Die Walküre" and two symphony concerts—the Bowl, which seats over 20,000, was close to being filled.

For the first time in its history the "Symphonies Under the Stars" gave way to grand opera for the opening night, on July 12. "Die Walküre," the first Wagner opera to be presented here, proved that even the most pretentious operatic fare is now possible through unobtrusive amplification of orchestra and voices, producing a fine blend that can be heard equally well in every part of the Bowl.

Richard Hageman handled orchestra and singers with masterly precision. Throughout, the orchestra was most impressive, especially when supporting Greta Stückgold, who sang Sieglinde magnificently and acted it no less effectively. Paul Althouse as Siegmund gave authority and fine emotional poise to his interpretation. His voice was full and resonant and his diction impeccable. Thus the first act was splendidly given, even though Douglas Beattie is still too immature an artist to undertake the role of Hunding.

Friedrich Schorr's splendid artistry was taxed to the limit by awkward stage management and an entirely inadequate Brünnhilde (Maria Jeritza), but in spite of these drawbacks his Wotan was powerful. Marie von Essen's Fricka was excellent, in both voice and stage deportment, while the eight leading Valkyrs — Grace Omeron, Eleanor Woodforde, Ruth Howell, Radiana Pazmor, Ruth Terry Koechig, Belva Kibbler, Siroon Mangurian and Clemence Gifford—were each capable of singing longer operatic roles.

* * *

While the staging was picturesque, there were defects which a little forethought could have prevented. The most glaring fault lay in the placing of the Immolation Scene very high and so far to one side of the stage that many in the audience did not see it at all, and while the magic fire made a great show across the back of the stage, Brünnhilde lay unprotected from its potent guardianship.

The dangers of presentation of opera in such places as the Bowl seem to lie in the temptation to enlarge on scenic effects. When this is done, as was the case in adding sixteen extra Valkyrs—which was undoubtedly a vocal asset—care should be taken that the additional people are well enough handled so that they do not clutter up the stage with spears and shields held at all angles.

The symphony concerts of the two following nights were under the direction of José Iturbi, whose crisp style of interpretation seems particularly suitable to the Bowl. The Thursday concert began with a brilliant performance of the "Roman Carnival" by Berlioz, followed by the "Pathétique" Symphony by Tschaikowsky, wherein a slight tenseness on the part of both conductor and players was manifested.

As a feature, the Mozart D minor Piano Concerto was played and conducted by Mr. Iturbi. Although really too intimate a work to be fully appreciated in such a vast place, it was, however, beautifully performed and earned extravagant applause, which was responded to by the soloist with the de Falla "Fire Dance" and the A flat Waltz of Chopin, op. 34, No. 1.

* * *

The cut and color of Ravel's "Bolero" appeared, after several months' absence from local programs, to have become slightly passé, provoking the thought that this once exciting piece will gradually disappear from our musical horizon.

On Friday night we heard the Bach-Respighi Passacaglia and Fugue in C minor, to which Mr. Iturbi and the orchestra gave a splendid sonority and finely proportioned rhythmic and dynamic effects. The woodwinds, especially favored by the transcriber, were in excellent form.

The Liszt "Les Préludes" had a particularly enjoyable reading, and while we have heard "Don Juan" by Strauss more stirringly interpreted, this was a musicianly presentation.

Rosa Ponselle was the soloist. In the "Adieu Forêts," from "Jeanne d'Arc" by Tschaikowsky, she was magnificent, although at times the orchestra was a bit overpowering. Her second aria, "Divina Afrodite," from the opera "Fedra," by Romano Romani, was conducted by the composer, and together they infused a deep emotionalism into the music. After both arias the singer gave several extra numbers, including a fine interpretation of Schubert's "Erlkönig."

The Bowl Management is to be commended for its refusal to seat late comers until after the first act of the operas and only between numbers on the symphony programs.

B. K. W.

Regent's Park Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Open Air Theater in Regent's Park—now, let us hope, established as a permanent feature of London's theatrical summer—is being run this year by the Open Air Theater Fund Committee. The productions have included two operas, "Così Fan Tutte" and "Figaro," in addition to the usual Shakespearean repertory. Unfortunately, a season which promised well has been handicapped by a long succession of chilly days and windy nights, which have kept many away. "A Midsummer Night's Dream" did very well, but "The Tempest"—usually the best-drawing play of them all—was blown upon, persistently, by gusts which, too often, recalled the play's title. "Twelfth Night" opened well beneath warmer skies.

The productions have been excellent, more than maintaining the high standard of recent years. "The Tempest," in particular, with Mr. Philip Merivale, a dignified Prospero, and Mr. Robert Atkins, a fine Caliban, was quite the best production of the play I remember. Like "The Dream," it is admirably suited to open-air production.

A pleasing feature of the season has been some promising performances by several young players, particularly among the women—Margaret Dulac as Hermia, Edana Romney as Titania, and Sylvia Marriott as Miranda. Most of the leading Shakespearean parts have been played by actors already well known to the theatergoing public; and there remains nothing new to say about such performances as Jean Forbes-Robertson's boyish Olivia, or Mr. Roy Byford's Sir Toby Belch, the merriest I have ever seen.

Mr. Stanford Holme's Sir Andrew was an unusually natural performance; and we were all eager to see what Miss Gladys Cooper would make of Olivia, which, of course, is one of the easiest of Shakespeare's female characters to portray; particularly for an actress possessing the beauty, poise, and long stage experience that Miss Cooper brings to her work. The result was quite pleasing. Miss Cooper spoke her lines with feeling, and wore her handsome dresses to full effect. Technically, I thought her handwork was not always of the best; but that is a point which wider Shakespearean experience will overcome.

Mr. Merivale gave to Malvolio much of the requisite fantasy; but I should have liked more dignity throughout, especially in the closing scenes. Malvolio, after the stable scene, should win much sympathy from the audience, and the part should be played "big" enough to ensure that result.

The lighting effects, which are continuously being improved, provide, after nightfall, some unforgettable pictures—the loveliest of all being the dawn scene in the forest, toward the close of "The Dream."

P. A.

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Received but Not Read

By Margaret Lloyd

Summer is the time for catching up on reading. Or so you think all winter. But now, with summer theaters sprouting in every chicken coop and scallop shell, and music and dance festivals racing each other down every other hillside, you begin to look forward (or back) to the suppositious long winter evenings under the reading lamp.

At all events, books I have not read, books on the dance, have been piling up on my study table, and for the benefit of those who have time to read them and want to, I herewith present their titles and general aspect.

Last fall, Curt Sach's "World History of the Dance" (New York: Norton. $5) came out in its English translation by Bessie Schönberg. I wondered then at the promptness and praisefulness of the reviews, which within a few weeks appeared in most of the American newspapers and periodicals. The (English) Manchester Guardian's notice, I am happy to observe, did not appear till June.

Because I have read it only about one third through, and, with shorter and sprightlier books interrupting, it took a lot of determination to do that. It would practically require a fellowship granting a prolonged stay in some quiet retreat, an extended leave of absence from ordinary living, to finish it.

* * *

I read and reviewed Louis Horst's delightful "Pre-Classic Dance Forms." Angna Enters's lively "First Person Plural" and Anatole Chujoy's controversial monograph, "The Symphonic Ballet," instead.

Herr Sachs, pursuing the scholar's way in search of truth, finds facts, and for me, facts build into a hard, cold and high stone wall that blocks out artistic vision. In the part I have read—"Movements," "Themes and Types," "Forms and Choreography"—he deals with dance as a natural phenomenon. The text skips around among races and nations, from lyre-birds to pygmies, so that you must constantly refer back and forth among the pages to see where you are now.

The last chapter, miles away, "Europe Since Antiquity," looks less difficult. There is the requisite index and reference list. Picture plates, in the remote back also, lent from Lincoln Kirstein's collection, are very nice. It is handsomely bound. The print is large and legible. It is the words that get in the way.

Before Herr Sach's colossal production, there slipped from the press a little book by the original young artist, Betty Joiner, active at Bennington and elsewhere putting dance movement on paper and allowing for it in dance costumes. Miss Joiner is naturally a better designer than writer. But her "Costumes for the Dance" (New York: Barnes. $2.75) is gratefully thin and smart with spanking sketches.

* * *

More opulent (and more conventional) is Cyril W. Beaumont's "Design for the Ballet" (London: The Studio Ltd.; New York: The Studio Publications Inc. $3.50 paper, $4.50 cloth). It is replete with color plates, drawings and photographs of costume and stage designs by more or less famous artists. Just the thing for a public that consumes pictorial weeklies in large numbers. Easy on the hot weather intellect. There is hardly any text.

Mr. Beaumont's "Complete Book of Ballets, a guide to the Principal Ballets of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries" (New York: Putnam. $6), looks complete indeed. Its 900 pages are interspersed with choice illustrations and close with an index, invaluable addendum to a reference work of this kind. Plots of all known ballets, including the most unfamiliar, are given, together with first production casts. Contents are listed under the names of the choregraphers, from Dauberval (1742-1806), composer of "La Fille Mal Gardée, to David Lichine, with a final chapter on the Soviet Ballets of today. I certainly intend to read it through.

The lovely Tango and its sister dance, the Rumba, are described in great detail by Veloz and Yolanda, popular exhibition dancers, in their joint performance in words, "Tango and Rumba, the Dances of Today and Tomorrow" (New York: Harper. $3.50). Figures of the French, English and Argentine Tangos, Rumba rhythms and combinations, all plentifully illustrated, are carefully explained, with much sound advice to ballroom dancers thrown in. If the man in the ballroom and his partner were to study this book thoroughly and apply its instruction, the great American dance floor would be something to look at, or be a part of. No longer would the delicious Tango melodies play to polished emptiness or a couple of daring amateurs who knew some of the steps. But ship deck and dance hall, night club and hotel roof would be as beautiful, if not as spacious, as a movie dance sequence. I wish I could take time to learn by heart the chapters "And the Woman Should Follow" and "Form and Finish in Dancing," right now.

"Dancer in Madrid," by Janet Riesenfeld, drawings by Lyle Justis (New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $2.50) "is an autobiography of a charming, beautiful, talented young American girl who found herself, when only 21, in the midst of the Spanish Civil War. Her experiences differ from any account which has yet appeared—for they are the extremely personal experiences of a sensitive young woman in the midst of a violent revolution." This from the press sheet inserted in the volume. She is the daughter of Hugo Riesenfeld and studied dancing with Ortega, Fokine and La Argentinita (who is coming to the United States next season). There is romance too, I discover, farther down on the sheet.

* * *

A book not received but read about is Paul Magriel's "Ballet—An Illustrated Outline" (New York: Kamin Publishers. $2.50), said by a reviewer in The American Dancer to be a fairly successful attempt at "a visual outline of the development of ballet."

Paper-bound "Popular Ballroom Dances, For the Student of Social Dancing," by Thomas E. Parson, Radio's Dancing Master and Ballroom Editor of The American Dancer, with drawings (of feet on floor patterns) by "Teddy" (New York: Barnes & Noble, Inc. $1) goes in for the common, not hothouse variety—the Collegiate Shag, Big Apple, Fox Trot, Manhattan Strut—as well as the Rumba, Parisian Tango, and Modern Waltz.

Both ballroom books, by the way, give the woman's as well as the man's part, an improvement on the system that leaves it to the feminine partner to reason out correlative movements as best she may.

These are the neglected accumulations of a season, inviting in their gay dust jackets (the whole meat is still in the book even when the kernel is in the blurb), individually promising adventurous reading but collectively rather staggering.

For increase of dance knowledge, I would first finish Herr Sachs's "World History of the Dance" and then read Mr. Beaumont's "Complete Book of Ballets" through. For pastime, I would make a wallpaper of the decorations in the latter's "Design for the Ballet." For entertainment and possibly information, I would take "Dancer in Madrid" out into some sun-dappled orchard shade.

And for both practicality and pleasure, I would see how much I could look like Veloz and Yolanda (with textbook for partner) doing the "Twinkle Promenade" on the kitchen linoleum.

But I don't know when I will get around to it. So why (if you have the time) don't you?

Nymphenburg Porcelain Art

By Stanley Simpson

Munich, Germany

Nymphenburg porcelain needs no introduction to art lovers the world over. More famous than the palace near Munich, after which it is named, and near which it has been manufactured for almost two centuries, this dainty product of ceramics will be given special honors this year at Locarno.

Already the best examples of Nymphenburg art—life-like porcelain figures, plates and other ornaments—are being packed in Munich to be sent to the Swiss city on the Lake Maggiore, for it was at Locarno that the "Master of Nymphenburg," Franz Anton Bustelli, began his career. On Nov. 5, 1754, Bustelli started work in the porcelain factory at Nymphenburg.

With Bustelli's porcelain figures, a period of ceramic art began in Germany which continues today on the same high level of skill and beauty. The Nymphenburg factory was founded 191 years ago by the Bavarian Elector Max Joseph III. As far back as 1765 it employed more than 300 painters, modelers, glaziers and other artists. At that time there were two dozen porcelain factories in the country, but Nymphenburg excelled.

* * *

Bustelli's first porcelain figures portrayed the courtly theme, "Cavalier and Lady." They were delicate and true to the life of the times. Later he turned even more successfully to a series of popular figures, "Munich Town Criers," which, together with those of craftsmen and street vendors, soon decorated the tables of the well-to-do. Of these figures, a girl selling eggs is perhaps the best known. Others include the "Cheese Peddler," the "Fish Vendor," the "Apple Woman" and the "Broom Binder," all carefully studied in the Munich markets.

But the Swiss artist's genius took many other forms, such as comical chickens, and a series of fat, grinning Chinese. In his figures from the Italian comic opera he achieved his summit. How much attention this master devoted to the effectiveness of these figures is shown by the patience he used in an exhaustive study of the right size for his porcelain statuettes. At first, he found them too small, then too large, and finally he settled on an average height of eight inches. During the eight years he spent in Nymphenburg Bustelli left a record of 150 different figures, all of which still serve as models for modern ceramic artists.

Following in his footsteps in the same factory is a worthy successor, Josef Wackerle, who came to Nymphenburg in 1904 and made as his first statuette the "Lady with a Muff." At the World Fair in Paris last year, Wackerle's exquisitely modelled "Europa," his latest masterpiece, attracted much attention and admiration.

* * *

It is a long cry from Bustelli's "Egg Girl" to the "Europa" of 1937, yet the manufacturing process of this "white art" has not changed in the least. The figures are formed from the same material as they were two centuries ago—five parts of caolin, three parts of quartz and two parts of felspar. This mixture is stored for more than two years before it can be used. The forms are modelled by hand, as in previous centuries, and are burned twice at high temperatures to attain their characteristic glaze. The painting is done entirely by hand, an art requiring skill and patience. Artists who can make original ornamental figures are few and far between; many have tried and failed; few have approached the standards set by Bustelli.

One of the first Nymphenburg masterpieces was a tableau representing the Court Gardens at Munich. A long row of hedges, each of which contains thousands of individual porcelain leaves, forms the fringe of the garden, and tall, graceful trees as well as miniature statues are accurately reproduced. It was at one time exhibited in the King's Residence, when it was guarded day and night by two grenadiers. Finally the garden was promised to a Bavarian Princess as a wedding gift, but the promise was not kept. The tableau remains in Munich, where it now graces one of the showrooms of the Nymphenburg factory.

Shaw and Molière in Dublin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The Gaiety Theater recently inaugurated an experiment which, if successful—and it seems likely to be so—will give Dublin a third repertory playhouse. A resident company, composed of English and Irish artists, has been installed and guest players are specially engaged for the principal roles. In this wise we have had Diana Wynyard for "Sweet Aloes" and Marie Ney for "Love From a Stranger."

For Shaw's "The Millionairess," Marie Ney was again engaged to play Epifania Fitzfassenden. It is said that the only previous production of this play took place in the English provinces. Miss Ney's style of acting suits the part of Epifania, who overwhelms everybody in turn and, finally, with the realization of her futility, goes flat. One can picture her becoming very mild under the influence of the Mahommedan doctor while he uses her wealth for the advancement of natural science and the uplifting of mankind. Shaw still retains much of his old skill, and he uses it effectively in a new arrangement of many of his familiar tricks.

Lord Longford's new translation of "Tartufe," preserves Molière's humor. Peter Powell, as producer, hit on the idea of presenting the play in a modern setting, and he introduces the various characters in a parade of puppets, which move to the music of Gounod's "Funeral March of a Marionette." The opening scenes are a bit leaden but, with the lovers' quarrel, the comedy comes to life at once and, from then on, grows in sprightliness until the climax of the fun is reached with the exposure of Tartufe by Elmira to her husband, Orgon, hidden under a table. The dialogue is written throughout in rhyming couplets, and it was well spoken by the entire cast. The comedy has its place in the modern theater and, given in modern dress, it loses nothing of its original flavor.

Ivan G. Olinsky has received the Lyme Art Association award for the most outstanding oil painting in the organization's thirty-seventh annual summer show now current at Old Lyme, Conn. The award is the first of its kind to be bestowed by the Lyme group on one of its members since 1929, when the artists' vote went to Edward F. Rook's "Reflections in a Samovar." The Olinsky picture is called "John and Marie."

Alexander Korda's film "South Riding," which will have its New York première at the Little Carnegie Playhouse on Aug. 1, was produced by Victor Saville from the novel by Winifred Holtby. The book was a best seller in England and America. The story has a Yorkshire setting, and critics regarded it as biographical since the author's mother served on the East Riding County Council.

The Abbey Theater has issued an official souvenir of the August Drama Festival in Dublin. The brochure contains a review of the growth of the Irish Theater movement, written by Lennox Robinson, who has also edited the pamphlet. There are pictures of Lady Gregory, Synge, Yeats, and of the playwrights represented. The festival program contains a new play, by W. B. Yeats, called "Purgatory."

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Exports Expand but Imports Experience Sharp Slump

Business and Industry

Greenbelt 'Coop' Is Operating On Profitable Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 26—Only seven months after it began to operate, four retail co-operative units at the Federal Government's low-rental housing project near Washington, D. C., Greenbelt Consumer Services, Inc., now is on a profitable basis, H. E. Evans, vice-president and treasurer of the organization, announced here today.

A subsidiary of the Consumer Distribution Corporation, established by the late Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and philanthropist, the Greenbelt, Md., is regarded as a practical laboratory in which residents of government housing projects may experiment with group buying as a means of reducing the cost of living.

Four units are operated at present—a grocery store, barber shop, automoblie service station, and a chemist's shop. Taken together, these retail stores comprise the business section of Greenbelt, and the plan is that ultimately they shall be sold, on a co-operative basis, to the families patronizing them.

May Turn Over Management

The Filene Foundation has about $40,000 invested in the co-operatives, Mr. Evans said. He added that by September problems of organization and management should have been so well worked out that shares in the co-operative could be sold to Greenbelt residents—and the whole enterprise turned over for them to operate.

Four thousand shares of stock would be issued at $10 a share, and while members of the co-operative might may buy, pro rata, as many units as they wish, each holder of stock can have but one vote. As in other co-operatives organized on the Rochdale plan, a fixed rate of interest or dividends will be paid on the shares, and members will participate in the distribution of excess earnings according to the amount of their purchases.

Nine persons elected by the Greenbelt community to form an organization committee are working out plans for taking over the businesses this fall.

Meanwhile, all profits of Greenbelt Consumer Services, Inc., are being held in trust pending a decision of the membership either to pay themselves a dividend or use the funds to repay advances made by the Consumer Distribution Corporation.

Co-operative Popular

As the experiment progresses, establishment of still other business units is under way. Among them is a model motion picture theater, a valet and laundry service, beauty parlor, and cobbler's shop. At least some of these new ventures should be in operation by Sept. 1, it is expected. Later on a general store will be opened.

Right from the start the co-operative has been popular with residents of Greenbelt, according to Mr. Evans, who added that since the food store was opened on a temporary basis last October, it has grown until the weekly business is nearly $3,500.

There were 745 families in the community recently, but the project is only 85 per cent occupied, and with quarters available soon for 140 additional families, the co-operatives are believed destined for still brighter business in the future.

Goods are sold only on a cash basis and in a competitive price range established by other stores in the vicinity. Since most heads of families residing in Greenbelt work in Washington, 12 miles away, the co-operative has to meet the competition of shops there as well, but believes good merchandising and service will make the venture a success, Mr. Evans declared.

Commercial Loans Decline for Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans by member banks in 101 principal cities declined $7,000,000 in the week ended July 20. In the preceding week a $3,000,000 increase was recorded.

Loans in New York City declined $13,000,000, but decreases there and in other centers were offset partially by a $6,000,000 gain in the Atlanta district and $5,000,000 in the St. Louis district.

The board said holdings of direct obligations of the United States fell $34,000,000 during the week at all reporting member banks, and that New York City was responsible for $22,000,000 of the drop. Holdings of fully guaranteed Government obligations, however, increased $117,000,000 at all the abnks. Of the total increase, $66,000,000 was in New York City, $11,00000 in the Chicago district and $10,000,000 in the Cleveland district.

Portland Cement Output In 1937 Up by 33 P. C.

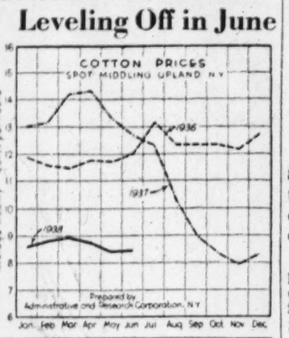
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reports 1937 production of Portland cement was 33 per cent greater than in 1936.

It placed production at 116,174,708 barrels and shipments at 113,804,782. Shipments gained 1 per cent.

The average factory price per barrel in bulk was $1.48 in 1937, a decrease of 3 cents from the average in 1936 and the lowest average since $1.33 in 1933. Producers' stocks at the mills on December 31, 1937, totaled 24,938,612 barrels and were 11 per cent higher than a year previous.

The bureau estimated the following quantities of fuel were consumed at the cement plants: Coal, 5,246,537 short tons; oil, 2,398,130 barrels (100,521,460 gallons); and natural gas, 40,449,920,245 cubic feet. The electricity used in the industry in 1937 totaled 2,686,643,434 kilowatt hours, of which 47 per cent was purchased and 53 per cent generated at the Portland cement plants.

Cotton Prices Show Leveling Off in June



Wisconsin Suspends Securities Permit Of Byllesby & Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis. — The State Banking Commission of Wisconsin has suspended the Wisconsin securities license held by H. M. Byllesby & Co., Chicago, basing its order on testimony taken during a nine-day hearing here early in May.

Thomas & Orr, counsel for the company here, indicated that an application for a rehearing would be filed within the required 30 days. Failing that, revocation of the license would become final automatically.

Unexplained disbursements by the Byllesby company officials of more than $1,000,000, including a payment of $18,500 to William M. Dinneen while he was secretary of the Wisconsin Public Service Commission, were given by the banking commission as its major reason for suspending the Byllesby firm's securities license. Several of the officials involved are now dead.

President of H. M. Byllesby & Co., Robert J. Graf, in commenting on the suspension of the company's license by the Wisconsin Banking Commission, issued the following statement:

"This order is most unfortunate, and is unfair to the present management, as the criticism involves only certain bookkeeping transactions from 1925 to 1930. . . . The commission finds no fault with the company's present executives, nor does it criticize the company's present accounting methods nor any of its operations or business practices subsequent to 1930.

"It is unfortunate for the company at this time that the officers who conducted the transactions complained of, and who were responsible for the accounting entries, have passed on or have long since severed their connection with this company.

"H. M. Byllesby & Co. will, by its counsel, immediately apply for a rehearing before the Wisconsin Banking Commission, and if that is denied the issue will be carried in the most expeditious manner to the Wisconsin courts for a review of the matter on its legal merits, and an injunction will be sought to protect the company in its operations until such court decision."

Jones Tells Banks He Sees Unsatisfied Demand for Credit

WASHINGTON (AP)—Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, announced RFC agents would assist business and industrial men actively in efforts to obtain loans from banks in their localities.

The Government lending official, who appealed to all banks recently to co-operate extensively in making business and industrial loans, said the number of loan applications being received by the RFC indicated there was still a substantial demand for credit in many sections of the country.

He instructed RFC agency managers to get in touch with the bank of each applicant "with a view to securing its participation in the loan in the belief that the banks can make or participate in a great many of the loans."

"Where the applicant's bank will not participate, RFC agents will contact other banks in the applicant's vicinity in an effort to secure co-operation in making the loan," Mr. Jones said in a statement to the press.

In his recent appeal for bank participation, he asserted that "with our great abundance of banking it should not be necessary for the Government to lend to private industry."

Rockefeller Says Advance 'Reads Well'

NEW YORK (AP)—John D. Rockefeller, one of the nation's richest men, revealed he does not ordinarily "pay much attention to the stock market," although he conceded the present upward trend on the exchange "reads well."

He made that reply when asked his opinion of the business outlook as he returned from a European vacation with Mrs. Rockefeller and their son, David.

"I always have hopes," he added.

Mr. Rockefeller said he was "old-fashioned enough" to believe better business was the only answer to the unemployment problem, but added that government employment was an "expedient."

He expressed the opinion, after spending more than six weeks in England, Holland and France, that every effort to avert war was being made in Europe.

San Diego Water Bonds Sold to Insurance Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Arrangements have been made through Smith, Barney & Co. to issue and deliver to six Eastern insurance companies $2,800,000 San Diego Water Supply Company first mortgage 3¾ per cent bonds due Nov 30, 1955

Part of this new issue is to be exchanged for existing 5 per cent bonds of the Company held by the insurance companies and part is to be sold to these companies for cash.

Export Excess Is $631,074,000 In Six Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States exported $631,074,000 more than it purchased from foreign countries during the first six months of 1938.

The Commerce Department reported that exports for the first half of 1938 totaled $1,592,137,000, an increase of $55,575,000 over the corresponding period of 1937.

Imports amounted to $961,063,000 in the first half of the year, a decline of $722,358,000 from the first half of 1937.

Big June Export Excess

June exports, the department said, were $232,686,000, which represented an excess of $86,788,000 over the import total of $145,898,000.

Both exports and imports for June were below those for June of 1937.

Although factory production was shown to be almost one-third smaller in the first six months of the year than in the same months last year, exports of manufactured goods actually were somewhat larger. Exports of non-manufactured products, chiefly agricultural items, were about one-fifth larger.

The department noted that imports reflected sharply the decline in domestic business activity and the improved 1937 agricultural production. Imports were 37 per cent smaller on a quantity basis than the unusually large volume for the first half of 1937.

The excess of exports over imports for the first half of the year was described as the largest for any corresponding half-year since 1921. It contrasted with an excess of imports of $146,859,000 for the first half of 1937.

Grain Exports Jump

As compared with the first half of 1937, agricultural exports were valued at $93,274,000 more in the first half of 1938, a 29 per cent increase. Exports of grains and grain preparations rose from $18,600,000 in the first half of 1937 to $142,400,000. Shipments of meats and dairy products rose about $6,000,000 from $22,000,000.

A major offsetting factor was a $57,000,000 decrease in the value of raw cotton exports.

Agricultural imports in the first half of 1938 were $424,295,000, or 47 per cent under the total for the first six months of 1937.

The decline in competitive agricultural imports was about half again as large, relatively, as the decrease in other agricultural purchases.

The department listed exports of unmanufactured cotton at $118,891,000 in the first half of 1938, against $175,848,000 in the corresponding period of last year. For June the $9,442,000 figure compared with $16,835,000 a year ago. Unmanufactured tobacco sales abroad added up to $51,070,000 for the first half of 1938, compared with $36,103,000 last year. The June sales of $4,803,000 were about $150,000 over June, 1937.

Life Concerns Seem Untroubled Over the Coming SEC Probe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Insurance companies do not appear particularly concerned about the SEC's plan to have a look-see at their investment policies. They are the only big fellows in the field of finance who haven't been put on the Procrustean bed in the last few years, and they expect to be toasted by somebody at Washington sooner or later. In recent years more and more critics and "agitators" have been scandalising their name in book, magazine, and news copy, and official Washington has more than once intimated that they should be looked into for this and that.

The President had the presidents of the top insurance companies down for a chat last September and when they came out the front door they wouldn't talk, and even President Hoover had them down in 1931 and charged them with saying unpleasant things about the railroads. This Spring President Roosevelt intimated that their large investments might give them too much power, and they are among those on whom the Indian sign has been placed by the coming monopoly investigation. So the SEC's project is no surprise.

Irritates the Commission

In fact the SEC survey will be confined to a very narrow aspect of the life insurance business, and one in which the companies feel they have been smartest. People here think it will concern the recent insurance company habit of buying industrial bond issues wholesale from big corporations without going through the regular investment market. This by-passes the Securities Act of 1933 and probably annoys the Commission. This Spring, for instance, John Hanes, while still an SEC commissioner, expressed concern over this practice.

But this is hardly a point of attack likely to get a popular following. If nothing worse happens to the life companies they will feel comfortable. The investigation is to be nothing like the old Armstrong investigation of 1906 which really took them to the cleaners. In recent years they have been criticised for their overhead, their high percentages of lapse and surrender, the collection costs of "industrial insurance," and several other things in which the public might be interested (there are more policy-holders in the United States than voters, twice as many as there are car-owners). But direct purchase of corporate bond issues hurts nobody but investment bankers in the pocketbook and the SEC in its ambitions.

Large Issues Bought Directly

Such purchases have been a sudden, recent, large-scale development in Wall Street. Some folks have estimated the total of such purchases as high as $1,000,000,000. Sometimes a single company, sometimes a group of as many as five together will take a single issue. Last year a $75,000,000 issue of Socony-Vacuum was taken this way at one bite and the public never saw it. Main reason seems to be to avoid SEC red tape and registration costs; main objection of course is that such issues get no seasoning in the markets and so could not be easily sold later; for although insurance companies are traditionally supposed to buy only for keeps, Street feeling now is that the day has passed when a buyer could "put away a security and forget it."

The Securities Act of 1933 says that every "public offering" (over $100,000) must be registered. In the early days the question rose of what constitutes a public offering, and the chairman of the Securities Division of the Federal Trade Commission, which had the 1933 Act to administer until SEC was born, opined that an offering taken by 25 or less buyers was not a public offering. When the SEC took over, General Counsel Burns said he didn't think the law implied any such fixed number but there has been little or no doubt about the legality of the recent direct dealings between corporate borrowers and insurance company lenders.

Hold $600,000,000 Cash

In contrast to the SEC's apparent desire to control life company investments, the companies have in recent years sought for a liberalization. Last year in New York State, where most of them are chartered, they got one expanding the list of preferred stocks which they could buy; but the law is still cramping. The unprecented ease in the money market has driven coupons down so low tha the companies' investment earnings are squeezed, particularly where they see issues called and refunded at lower rates. Hence they are way behind on their investments, and are now holding an estimated $600,000,000 in cash, far in excess of their normal cash holdings before the 1932 depression. Part of this is a reserve against such potential 'runs' as the huge demand for policy loans in 1932-1933 but part also is due to the poor pickings in the investment field, exemplified last month by the 2¾ per cent coupon on the Standard of New Jersey debentures.

Of course the legal lists for insurance companies are not made by the Federal government but by the states, with the leadership in New York, where most of the companies are chartered. It is probable that if the SEC criticises life company investments the states will be less likely to liberalize their legal lists, but on the other hand the investigation might turn the spotlight on the companies' investment troubles and so help them. After all, one reason for the new practice of direct purchase of corporate offerings has been to save investment costs and at least minutely increase the yield on invested money.

Structural Steel Orders Have Jump

By the Associated Press

New York

New orders booked by the structural steel fabricated industry in June were the largest for any month this year, amounting to 97,546 tons, compared with 77,499 tons in May and 175,552 tons the corresponding month last year, the American Institute of Steel Construction reported.

The increase in business contained none of the new orders expected from the Government's work-relief program.

The contracts closed in June were 41.7 per cent of normal (normal based on the yearly average of 1928-1931) while the monthly average so far this year is 34.6 per cent of normal.

Profits in Second Quarter Off 43 P. C. From 1937 Period

NEW YORK (AP)—Second quarter earnings of the first 101 companies to issue statements were 43 per cent less than profits in the comparable 1937 period, a compilation by the Associated Press showed.

Net income of this representative group totaled $88,400,000 during the three months ended June 30, against $156,100,000 a year ago.

Earnings during the first six months were $187,400,000 for these companies, a 39 per cent decline from comparable figures last year.

Eliminating American Telephone & Telegraph Company profits from the total—accounting as they do for one-third of the net—widens the decline from last year: earnings of 100 corporations slumping 54 per cent in the second quarter, 49 per cent in the first half.

No comparison was made with the March 31 period, since there is normally a substantial seasonal gain between the first and second quarters.

Exports' Price Rise Aids Danish Bank's Net Foreign Credit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The movement of prices in favor of Denmark—the rise in export prices in conjunction with the fall in import prices and the falling off in building—have influenced this country's currency balance.

The net foreign credit balance of the National Bank increased from 62,200,000 kr. ($13,822,222) at the end of December 1937 to 78,300,000 kr. at the end of May while the private banks which, at the end of the year, had an approximate balance between their foreign credits and their foreign indebtedness, had at the end of May a net credit of 11,000,000 kr.

Chicago's Relief Problem Is Eased by Acts of Legislature

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Assured by action of the State Legislature that money to pay relief bills will soon be clinking in its till, Chicago has a breathing spell of seven months from the most pressing of its financial problems, but critics of the local administration caution against taking this "tiding over" as a substitute for financial reform.

While no new taxes were levied to provide the funds required to meet the needs of the city's unemployed, neither was the money obtained through economies. What happened was that the Legislature took most of the amount required for State relief needs out of the State's general fund, and, in order to meet the special demands of Illinois largest city, gaves Chicago permission to divert $2,500,000 from its share of the state gasoline tax for relief until Feb. 1 of next year.

The possibility of improving the city's financial position through economy is still being discussed by civic associations. A statement from the ever-vigilant Civic Federation and Bureau of Public Efficiency, made recently in the form of an annual study of debts, taxes, and assessments, called attention to the fact that the city's high tax delinquency rate means for the future "either governmental deficiencies and increased taxes later on, or the padding of levies to cover loss occasioned by non-collection, which means higher taxes immediately."

This association also predicts a rise in property tax rate for the current year because of shrinkage in the market value of securities. Last year the rate dropped from an all-time high of $9.52 per $100 of assessed value in 1936 to a rate of $8.73. But the decline in value of personal property, this report warns, is likely to reduce the assessment base so greatly that the rate will rise to $9 or more. It takes a net reduction of $50,000,000 in the base to hoist the tax rate 22 cents per $100, but the Civic Federation expects the rise to be that great or greater.

In the same report, it declares that the delinquent tax situation in Chicago is serious. Some improvement in collections was made in the year ending March 1, 1938, it finds, but holds that the improvement was not great enough to give Chicagoans basis for optimism.

"The delinquent tax situation in the Chicago community remains the worst of any metropolitan center in the country," the report states. "Current taxes show a tendency to remain constant at a 20 per cent or higher delinquency."

Favorable factors in current tax collections should not blind the community, the Civic Federation cautions, to the fact that "fundamental problems bearing upon the delinquency situation remain unsolved and that in all probability not more than 25 to 30 per cent of the almost $419,000,000 of delinquent taxes as of March 1 will ever be collected."

The difficulty is that delinquencies tend to create a demand for higher taxes to meet deficiencies in tax collections, and higher taxes increase the delinquency rate. "Folding back" of taxes—that is, making those who do pay bear the burdens caused by delinquencies—is held unsound by the tax experts.

This leaves as alternatives three possible policies: the levying of new types of taxes; improved collection of existing taxes in cases where evasion has been permitted, or local governmental economy.

An attempt to levy new taxes, made during the recent special session of the Legislature, was defeated in a political battle. Legislators turned down both Mayor Edward J. Kelly's proposal for licensing certain classes of business and Gov. Henry Horner's proposed producers' use, and oil levies.

Detection of tax evasion and better enforcement of tax laws, a second alternative, involves the whole question of clean government and such basic reform takes time. At present a case to punish evaders of the state sales tax is in the courts.

Governmental economy, the third alternative, is something concrete enough to be made the subject of an immediate campaign. The claim put forward by Mayor Kelly recently that his administration has saved the city $42,458,000 in four years has caused a re-examination of the actual situation.

So well-known a tax expert as J. L. Jacobs of this city takes issue with the Mayor in his claim.

Mere comparison of totals spent in two four-year periods does not prove that actual economy has been achieved, in this expert's view. A number of important items of expenditure formerly charged against the city's corporate fund have been shifted, Mr. Jacobs finds.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug.	1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug.	1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug.	1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug.	10
Home Savings Bank	Aug.	10
Union Savings Bank	Aug.	10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug.	10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug.	15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug.	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug.	15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug.	15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug.	22

Other Massachusetts Saving. Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Aug.	1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug.	1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug.	6
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug.	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug.	10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Aug.	10
Brockton Savings Bank	Aug.	15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug.	15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug.	17
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug.	20

News Notes—Northern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Norwegian Steel—Norwegian consumption of iron and steel products in 1937 continued to mount, an active demand having been noted for American steel plates in line with the higher local use of steel products for marine construction which was brought about by the decision of shipbuilders to enlarge the capacity of their yards.

Sweden's Merchant Marine—The gross earnings of the Swedish Merchant Marine during 1937 amounted to $91,126,800, an increase of $16,011,000, or 21 per cent, over those for 1936. Time charter receipts amounted to $5,717,100, an increase of 38.3 per cent. Total freight earnings during 1937 amounted to $74,792,600, an increase of $15,440,250 compared with 1936, while passenger receipts increased by $555,900 to $6,137,850

Swedish Steel—The abatement in Swedish business and industrial activity which began in the latter months of 1937 continued in evidence during the first quarter of 1938 There was downward revision in quotations for some items of iron and steel products during the quarter. As regards raw materials for the steel mills, the price decline has become quite general and very little trouble is being encountered in obtaining requirements at relatively short notice. Production of iron and steel in Sweden for the first quarter of 1938 fell below that of the like period last year.

Swedish Water Buses—Large, speedy, motor-driven boats capable of carrying a considerable number of passengers and requiring a crew of not more than two were first put into service in Sweden last year. The first Swedish boat of this type, fitted with heavy oil engines, was put into traffic in Lake Malar last year and immediately became popular. This year another of this type has been provided on the same lake for the transportation of tourists from Stockholm to points of interest on the lake. It is claimed that for the purpose of transporting passengers on short trips the water bus is much cheaper to run than the small steamers and that they are more comfortable for the passengers.

Sweden Sells Machinery—It has been announced in Stockholm that an exporting firm of that city has been commissioned by the Japanese authorities to purchase equipment in Sweden necessary for the construction of a large rayon pulp mill in Manchukuo. According to present plans the mill will utilize soy bean stalks and pods as raw material. The capital of the new factory is reported to be $2,900,000. The ultimate capacity of the mill is stated to be 200,000 metric tons annually, but during the initial stages it will produce only about 20,000.

Danish Foreign Trade—Danish foreign trade for the first quarter of 1938 showed a favorable increase over the like period in 1937. The United States has been the primary gainer in shipments to Denmark. Imports of American goods during the first quarter of this year were valued at about $8,161,800, an increase of 103 per cent over the like period of 1937. About $2,230,000 of the American increase was accounted for by grain, while foodstuffs, chiefly cottonseed oil cakes, increased by about $981,200 and numerous other American products have benefited to a lesser degree.

Danish Horse Meat—An association of farmers in Denmark recenlty started an export business with horse meat which was reported to be successful as the prices obtained were very satisfactory. Although the prices obtained by the sale of the meat were not available, it was claimed that better prices were obtained for fat slaughter horses than for fatted beef. It was expected locally that due to the initial success of the venture the export business would be continued.

Electrical Equipment—Electrical kitchen appliances of American make are well and favorably received in The Netherlands and such articles have gained a firm footing in that market. Many stores in The Netherlands are offering electric food and beverage mixers, toasters, waffle irons, hot plates, and similar merchandise of the United States origin at prices competitive with foreign products. American washing machines, in particular, are gaining in popularity in The Netherlands.

Cocoa Waste—A small but growing industry in The Netherlands requires cocoa waste for use in the manufacture of nitrogenous fertilizer and theobromine. The growth of the industry is indicated by the fact that current imports of cocoa waste, amounting to about 30,000 metric tons annually, are double the amount imported in 1934. However, manufacturers in The Netherlands are unable to obtain required supplies and many of them are operating only two or three days each week.

REGULAR FEATURES

Monday
Monitor Business Index
Window in Threadneedle Street
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Steel Review

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Cotton Cloth Review
News Notes

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Wool Review

Saturday
Freight Carloadings
Reserve Bank Statement
also
"ECONOMICS IN THE NEWS" *by* H. B. E.

Front Page—Mon., Wed. and Fri.

Financial news

The restraint and constructive comment of the financial page of The Christian Science Monitor have long been recognized by business executives generally. For men who follow international financial affairs, its viewpoint is especially valuable, and its coverage of important financial news excellent and reliable. Regular news features are listed at the left. Also, for busy people there are other features in the Monitor which well repay a regular subscription; the rate throughout the world is $12.00 a year; including the Weekly Magazine Section, a survey of world affairs.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,250,000
Previous day 2,106,500
1938 volume to date 151,468,333
1937 volume to date 246,291,463

Leading Stocks Drop Moderately; Bonds Irregular

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—Profit selling hit the stock market today and knocked down leaders fractions to more than 2 points at the worst. After a weak first hour, though, sufficient buying support appeared to cut extreme losses in half in most cases and, near the final hour, there were a few conspicuous gainers.

Dealings were speediest in the opening slide. The pace slackened appreciably on the comeback when the ticker tape frequently was at a standstill. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,250,000 shares.

In arrears the greater part of the time were shares of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Westinghouse, American Can, General Electric, du Pont, Loew's, Eastman Kodak, Goodrich, Sears Roebuck, Caterpillar Tractor, Anaconda, American Smelting, North American, Santa Fe, Great Northern and Texas Corp.

Oliver Farm, among the agricultural implements, recorded an advance of more than a point.

Utilities were backward on the curb. Among these were Electric Bond & Share, United Gas, Northern States Power "A," Niagara Hudson Power and Cities Service. Lockheed Aircraft, with unfilled orders at a record peak, moved upward.

The bond market developed a fairly broad stripe of irregularity today when profit taking appeared in recently strong rails and buying demand tapered off for other trading favorites.

At the beginning of the final hour losses of a point or more were shown by Illinois Central 4s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Great Northern 4s of 1946 "G" and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Santa Fe adjustment 4s showed ahead more than 2 points following announcement the road would pay the recently deferred interest on the stamped and unstamped adjustment 4s. Others climbing a point or more were Studebaker 6s, Western Union 5s of 1960 and Morris & Essex 5s.

U. S. Government loans took an upward slant, gains ranging to 5-32s of a point. In a narrow foreign bond section, Toyko City 5½s stood out with a gain of nearly 2 points.

Wheat Prices Drop A Cent to 5-Year New Low Records

CHICAGO, July 26—Increased selling because of new crop movement did much today to carry wheat prices down about a cent to 5-year new low records.

Buying orders developed better volume on the decline, but rallies failed to overcome losses fully. The buying was based largely on reports of possible further damage by rust and grass-hoppers in spring crop areas both sides of the Canadian boundary.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ½-½ cent lower compared with yesterday's finish, Sept. 67⅞-⅞, Dec. 69⅝-¾, corn ⅞ off to ½ up, Sept. 57¼-¼, Dec. 55⅞-½, and oats unchanged to ⅜ down.

New Haven Half-Year Deficit Is $6,808,923

NEW HAVEN, Conn., (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. reported a deficit of $1,131,721 for last month, bringing the total deficit after charges for the first six months of 1938 to $6,808,923.

The railroad, now in process of reorganization, showed a deficit of $542,677 for the corresponding month in 1937 and a loss of $2,101,385 for the first half of that year.

Gross revenues for June, 1938, were $5,858,061, a decrease of $963,386 or 14.1 cent compared with last year. After expenses, taxes, equipment and joint facility rents, the report showed a deficit in net railway operating income of $103,481 as compared with an income of $440,490, in June, 1937.

Freight revenue decreased $727,899 or 19 per cent for June, 1938, and passenger revenue decreased $34,797 or 4.2 per cent.

For the six months ended June 30, 1938, gross revenues were $34,702,358, a decrease of $6,582,988 or 15.9 per cent under the previous year, freight revenue decreasing $5,801,568 or 24.1 per cent and passenger revenue decreasing $60,752. For the same period operating expenses decreased $1,750,141 or 5.6 per cent. Net railway operating income showed a deficit of $659,996 compared with an income of $3,714,896 for the same period in 1937.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The mining group, especially copper shares, stood out as gainers in the stock market today against lower prices in other sections. Domestic rails weakened. Other groups followed with losses of small fractions. Transatlantics opened below parity and finished with net losses of a point or more. Gilt-edged issues were easier.

Paris: General losses over the greater part of the stock list reflected a heavy tone in Bourse trading today. Industrial issues, with few exceptions, finished with net declines on the day. Government bonds and internationals were irregular. Bank of France dropped 65 points. Suez Canal went counter to the trend with a gain of 20 points.

Liverpool: Further weakness in wheat futures followed declines in North American markets. Favorable European and American crop reports contributed largely to declines of 1¾ to 2d at the close. United Kingdom milling inquiry, dwindled.

Motor Truck Freight Gains

WASHINGTON (AP)—Motor Truck freight movement increased 3.60 per cent in June over May this year, but was 8.72 per cent below the volume in June last year, according to the American Trucking Associations.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	6	52	51½	51⅞	— ⅛
119¾	119¾	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jul 25
12⅜	6⅛	Adams Exp (.10e)	14	12⅜	12	12⅜	
21¾	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jul 22
24½	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	24	24	24	— ⅛
2¾	1⅝	Advance Rumely	8	2¾	2¾	2¾	
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	3	64¼	63½	64¼	— ⅜
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	3	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	19	11⅛	10⅞	11	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	13	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	5½	Alleghany pf xw	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	Jul 25
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	15	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅞
17⅛	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	3	12½	12¼	12¼	— ½
17¼	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	15¼	15	15¼	Jul 25
15⅜	7⅛	Allegheny Steel	5	20⅛	19¼	19½	— ⅜
21¾	11⅝	Allen Industries	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
10	4½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	182	181	181	—1½
184	124	Allied Kid (½e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
11¼	7	Allied Mills (⅛e)	8	14⅞	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	8⅜	Allied Strs	38	11½	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
12	4½	Allied St pf (5)	3	66⅜	66½	66½	Jul 25
67½	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅜e)	23	52½	51¾	52¼	— ¼
54½	34¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	10	19⅝	19	19½	+ ⅜
19¾	11¼	Amal Leather	10	3	3	3	Jul 25
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Jul 25
24	10	Amerada Corp (2)	6	76½	75	75	—1¾
78	55	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	1	83	83	83	Jul 25
83	49	Am Bank Note (.60e)	9	21¾	21¼	21¼	—1
23½	10	Am Brake Shoe(½e)	2	39½	39	39	—1
42½	23¼	Am Can (4)	4	99	97½	99	
167	103¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	166	166	166	
32¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	16	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	—1¼
53	27	Am Car&P pf (2½e)	4	51	49½	49½	—2½
22¾	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	47	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅝
104¼	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jul 19
115¾	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	115	115	115	— ¾
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	5	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
14¾	9	Am Coml Alco	9	14⅜	14	14	
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	4	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	32	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
6¾		Am European	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jul 20
6¼		Am & For Power	914	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am & F P $6 pf	3	19	19	19	Jul 25
20⅝	10	Am & F P $7 pf	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅝
25¼	13⅝	Am & F P 2 pf	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅝
12¾	5⅞	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	12	12	12	Jul 21
11	5½	Am Hide & Leather	10	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅛		Am Hide & L pf	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
27	12	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
42½	30¾	Am Ice	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jul 25
20¼	13¾	Am International	2	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅛	Am Locomotive	14	23⅜	22⅞	23	— ⅛
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive pf	1	71½	71½	71½	Jul 25
74½	44	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	9	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	10	Am M & Met	4	5	5	5	
5¼	2⅜	Am Metal (¼e)	13	36½	35¾	35¾	— ⅜
38¾	23	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	Jul 5
107	99½	Am Pow & Lt	48	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅛	3¼	Am P & L$5pf (2¼k)	1	38½	38½	38½	— ¾
41⅜	19	Am P & L$5pf (7⅛k)	2	34½	34¼	34¼	—1
37⅜	16⅛	Am Rad & St S	76	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅜
17	9	Am Roll Mill	30	22¼	21¾	21⅞	— ⅜
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	1	80	79½	79½	— ¾
80¾	58	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
20⅞	15¾	Am Seating	3	14¾	14⅜	14¾	—1
15⅜	2⅛	Am Smelt & R (13⅝e)	41	52	50½	51¾	—1⅜
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	128¾	128¾	128¾	—1¾
131	103	Am Snuff Co (3a)	7	55	54¼	54¼	— ¾
55	45¾	Am Stl Fdrs	53	30¾	29⅝	30	—1⅛
34¾	15⅜	Am Stores	5	9½	9½	9½	Jul 25
11¾	6⅛	Am Stove	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jul 20
13¼	12	Am Sugar Ref (1¼e)	6	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
31	21½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	110¼	110¼	110¼	+2¾
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
20¼	12⅜	Am Tel & Tel (9)	27	144½	141⅞	143⅛	+1⅜
149¾	111	Am Tobacco (5)	24	84	83¼	83¼	— ¾
84½	58	Am Tob B (5)	2	86½	86	86	— ¼
86¾	58¾	Am Tob pf (6)	2	140¾	139½	139½	Jul 22
142	130	Am Type Fdrs	23	8¼	8	8¼	— ⅛
8⅜	3⅝	Am Wat Wks	31	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
13½	6	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Jul 19
86	68	Am Woolen	11	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
7⅜	3¼	Am Wool pf	9	20¾	19¼	19½	Jul 25
43	23⅝	Am Zinc L & S	22	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43	43	43	Jul 25
43	25	Anaconda	146	37	36¼	36½	— ⅛
38	21	Anacon W & C	5	50	50	50	Jul 25
50	29	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¾
19⅞	10¾	Andes Copper	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jul 25
19	10	A P W Paper	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Jul 25
4½	2	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	2	29	29	29	—1
30¾	20	Armour Del pf (7)	2	100	100	100	Jul 25
100½	82	Arm Ill	20	67⅜	65¾	65¾	+ ⅛
7	3⅞	Arm Ill pf	2	57½	57	57½	+ ½
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	50	50	50	Mar14
94½	50	Armstrong Cork	6	46⅜	45¾	46	—1
47½	24¼	Armold Const (½e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
11	5½	Artloom Corp	1	6	6	6	— ¼
23⅜	2½	Assd Dry Goods	19	11½	11	11	— ⅛
11¾	4	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	5	70½	67	70½	Jul 12
70½	52	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	2	70	70	70	Jul 18
29	26	Associates Inv (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 24
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	46	39¼	38¼	38½	— ¾
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	7	57½	57¼	57½	— ½
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	7	24	23¾	23¾	
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	3	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	3	13¾	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
107¼	13	Atl Refining (1)	21	26⅜	26¼	26½	
107¼	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107	107	107	Jul 23
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	23	8⅜	8⅛	8½	
45	38⅝	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	45	44¾	44⅞	— ⅜
58	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	57½	57½	57½	— ½
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	6	Auburn Auto	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
4¾	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	10	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛

B

11⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	29	11⅜	10⅞	11¼	
11	4	Balt & Ohio	43	10⅞	10¾	10	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	8	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	36	36	36	Jul 21
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	12	22½	21¾	21¾	— ¾
13⅛	5	Barber Bros	6	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	45	20¾	20	20⅛	— ⅜
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	5	17	17	17	
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	18½	18⅜	18⅜	Jul 25
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	2	115½	115½	115½	Jul 18
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (.30e)	5	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
83	75¼	Bendix Aviation	219	20½	18¾	20	+1¼
19¼	8⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	6	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
59	15⅛	Best & Co (1.92½e)	5	50¼	49⅜	50	+ ⅛
50	26⅞	Beth Steel	94	61¼	60⅜	60⅝	—1
157⅝	39¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (7)	3	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
161½	123¾	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	4	98⅝	98½	98½	— ⅛
99	57	Bigelow-Sanford	5	20	19¾	19¾	—1
19	17⅛	Black & Decker	5	20	19¾	19¾	
20¼	9¾	Blaw-Knox	19¼	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	5	29¾	28¾	29¾	+ ⅛
30	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	6	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
14¼	9	Bond Strs	14	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
19⅜	15	Borden Co (.70e)	32	32⅞	31	32½	+ ⅜
33	16½	Borg-Warner	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 25
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	4	24¾	24	24½	+ ⅛
23½	14	Bower Roll Bear	54	12⅝	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
12½	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	96	24¼	32¼	33¾	+ ¾
33	12¾	Briggs Mfg (1¾e)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
37½	20	Briggs & Strat(1½e)	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
39	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
23¾	1⅞	Bklyn & Qu Trans	4	9½	9⅛	9¼	
10⅝	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	29	11⅜	11	11½	+ ⅛
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	4	34	33⅞	34	+1
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	2	35¾	35¼	35¼	Jul 21
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	8	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	16	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	14	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
6¼	3¼	Budd Mfg	38	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	7	23	22½	22½	— ½
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	24	38¾	37¼	38	— ½
39	15½	Bulova Watch(2½e)	28	13	12¾	12¾	+ ⅜
13	6¾	Burlng Mills (1)	21	21⅜	20¼	20¼	—1⅜
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	4	5	5	5	
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	7	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
24	16⅞	Butler Bros pf (1⅜g)	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
22	11	Byers (A M) Co	9	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
		Byron Jackson (1e)	4	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅜

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
39¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun 24
2¼	1	Callahan Z-Lead	19	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	15	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
18½	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	6	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
21½	12⅞	Can Dry G Ale	32	20½	20	20¼	— ¼
8⅝	5	Canadian Pacific	29	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	—1½
8⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
8⅜	4⅛	Carpenter Stl (.20e)	3	17¾	17¼	17½	— ⅛
18¼	12⅜	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
4½	2¼	Case (J I) Co	6	102¼	102¼	102¼	—1¾
107½	62¼	Caterpil Tract(1½e)	5	56¾	55½	56½	—1¼
58	29¾	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul
106	100⅛	Celanese Corp	31	21⅜	20¾	20⅞	— ⅜
22¾	9	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	87	85⅝	87	Jul 20
94	82	Celotex Corp	5	24	23¼	24	— ½
25½	12½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	4	13½	13	13	
28	20	Cent Foundry	52	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
5⅜	2	Cent RR NJ	3	14	14	14	Jul 25
14	7	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
8¼	4	Century Rib M	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅜
6⅞	3¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	4	49¼	48½	48½	— ½
49¼	26¼	Certain-teed Prod	22	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
10⅜	4½	Champ Pap & F	2	29	29	29	— ½
30⅝	18	Checker Cab	3	12½	12	12½	Jul 22
12⅝	6	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	25	33¾	33	33½	— ¾
38½	22	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	Jul 11
89	70	Ches Corp (1.85e)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	—2¼
48½	27⅛	Chi & E Ill	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1¼	⅝	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 25
4	1½	Chi & N West	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5¼		Chi & N West pf	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
1¼	½	Chi Great West	3	⅞	¾	¾	Jul 25
5⅝	2⅜	Chi Great West pf	2	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
15⅞	8½	Chi Mail Order	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1	½	Chi M St P & P	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	15	16	15¼	15⅝	—1¼
16⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	1	37	37	37	Jul 22
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	Jul 22
61¼	37⅜	Chi Pn T pf pf (2½)	2	1	⅞	1	Jul 25
1⅛	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—1⅛ Jul 25
2¼	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 21
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	14	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
17⅞	13	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	61	19¼	17⅝	19	+1¼
9¾	3¼	Childs Co	5	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
78⅛	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (½e)	236	73½	72¼	72¼	—3¼

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	6	11¼	11	11	— ¼
5½	2	City Stores	2	5	5	5	Jul 25
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	2	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
45⅝	32½	Clev Graph Br (½e)	8	27⅛	26	27⅛	+ ⅝
25¾	10½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	14	42½	41⅞	42¼	— ⅜
141	105½	Clueti Peabdy (.40e)	34	24	23½	23½	—1
60	57½	Coca-Cola (1e)	3	138½	138	138	—2
13¾	7⅛	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	58¼	58¼	58¼	
8¾	5½	Colgate-Palm-P	32	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	95½	95½	95½	— ⅛
95½	78	Collins & Aik (¾e)	23	35½	34½	35⅛	
36¼	13¼	Col Fuel & Iron	1	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
20	9⅛	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
22⅜	13½	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	4	22	21	21	Jul 20
22⅜	17	Col Gas & El	65	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
9⅝	5½	Col G & E pf A (6)	9	68¾	68	68	— ¾
79	57	Col Pict vtc (2½@⅝f)	6	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
16½	9	Colum Pict pf (2¾k)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	Jul 19
35⅜	27½	Colum Carbon (4)	3	98½	97¼	98	Jul 25
98½	53¾	Comi Credit (4)	11	48½	48¼	48½	— ⅛
49½	23	Comi Credit pf (4¼)	2	102½	102½	102½	+2½
100	84	Comi Invest Tr (4)	14	53¾	52¼	53¾	+ ¾
54	31½	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	105	105	105	Jul 6
105	90	Comi Solvents	252	10¼	9¾	10	+ ⅜
10	5⅞	Com'with & South	41	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2	1	Com & So pf (2¼k)	10	42½	41	41	—2
45	25	Com'with Ed (1¼)	11	27	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
28	22½	Conde Nast	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8	3⅞	Congoleum-Nairn	10	26¼	25½	25½	— ⅝
28	15	Congress Cigar	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 13
8¼	6	Consol Aircraft	14	17¼	17	17	— ¼
19½	11	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	9⅜	9½	9½	— ⅛
10¼	4¼	Cons Edison (1e)	40	29⅞	29½	29⅝	— ¼
30½	17	Cons Edison pf (5)	3	98½	98⅛	98½	+ ⅛
100	88½	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
1⅞	1	Consol Film pf (½k)	5	8¾	7⅝	8⅜	
8⅜	4½	Cons Laundries	1	6	6	6	Jul 25
6⅜	2⅜	Consol Oil (.80)	84	10⅝	10⅜	10½	
10¾	7	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 5
103½	98¾	Consol R R Cuba pf	6	5⅛	4¾	4¾	Jul 25
7½	2⅝	Consol Textile	1	5⅜	⅜	¼	— ⅛
1	¼	Consol'n Coal	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jul 25
22	10	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	Jul 20
89½	78	Container Corp	20	16¾	16¼	16½	— ¼
17½	9¾	Cont Bak A	75	26¼	25¾	25⅞	+1⅛
25¼	8⅝	Cont Bak B	12	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	103½	102	102	Jul 25
103½	65½	Cont Can (1½e)	7	46⅞	46½	46½	—1
49	36½	Cont Can pf (4½)	6	110	109	109	Jul 25
112½	107	Cont Diam Fib	12	11⅞	11	11	— ¼
11¼	6	Cont Ins (1.60a)	12	35½	35	35¼	— ½
36	21¼	Cont Motors	12	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
1¾	⅞	Cont Oil Del (¾e

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	3⅜s '43-'50 June	106.9	106.9	106.9
4	3¼s '46-'44	109.21	109.19	109.21
4	3¼s '46-'44	114.13	114.13	114.13
2	4s '54-'44	106.15	106.13	106.15
3	2⅞s '47-'45	104.26	104.26	104.26
8	2⅞s '51-'48	104.16	104.16	104.16
1	2½s '48	101.31	101.28	101.31
31	2½s '53-'49	106.17	106.17	106.17
1	3s '55-'51	103.31	103.29	103.31
12	2¾s '60-'58	102.5	102.4	102.4
13	2¾s '63-'58			

Federal Farm Mortgage

17	3s '47-'42	106	106	106
5	2¾s '47-'42	104.30	104.30	104.30

Home Owners' Loan

4	2¾s '49-'39	102.24	102.24	102.24
2	3s '52-'44	106.6	106.5	106.5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
10	Allegheny 5s '44	74½	73½	73½
1	Allegheny 5s '50 st	30½	30½	30½
1	Allegh Val 4s '42	104½	104½	104½
2	Allied Strs 4½s '52	92½	92	92½
3	Allis Chalm 4s '52	111¾	111	111¾
4	Am Cer Pfs 2030	61	61	61
4	Am Chem 5½s '49	103½	103½	103½
8	Am Chem 5½s '49	113¼	112¾	112¾
31	Am T & T 5½s '43	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Am T & T 3¼s '66	103½	103¼	103¼
7	Am T & T 3½s '61	105½	105½	105¼
15	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	34½	34	34½
39	Ang C Nitra deb 6?	97	97	97
9	Arm Del 4s 57	97¾	97¼	97¾
9	Arm Del 4s 55	105	104¾	104¾
14	AT&SF 4s 95	92½	92	92½
4	AT&SF aj 4s 95	90¾	90¾	90¾
1	AT&SF aj 4s 95	101¼	100¾	101¼
62	AT&SF cv 4½s 48	85½	85¼	85½
1	Atl & Chs 4½s 44	86½	86½	86½
1	A C Line 1st 4½ 52	66	65	65
7	ACL cit 4½s 52	66	65	65
1	A C Line 5s 45	31¾	31¼	31¾
8	AtL & Dan 1st 4s48	58	58	58
1	Atl Gu & W I 5s 59	29	28½	29
13	B&O rfg 6s 95	49¾	49¼	49
11	B&O 1st 5s 48	28¼	27¾	28¼
13	B&O rfg 5s 95	26¼	25¾	26¼
8	B&O 5s 96 P	26¼	25¾	25¾
84	B&O 5s 2000 D	23¾	23¼	23½
84	B&O cv 4½s 60	46	45	45
4	B&O 4s 48	38	38¼	39
62	B&O 4sPLE&WV 41	36¼	35½	36
7	B&O 5s S W 50	30¾	30½	30½
11	B&O 4s '75	117¾	117¾	117¾
1	Bell Tel Pa 5s 48 B	128½	128½	128½
1	Bell TPa 5s 60 C	128½	128½	128½
12	Beth Stl 4¼s 60	98¼	98¼	98¼
5	Beth Stl 3¾s 66	95¾	95½	95¾
9	Beth Stl 3¼s 65	96¼	96	96¼
11	Boston&Me 5s 67	36¼	36	34¼
6	Boston &2Ma3¾s JJ61	36½	36	36½
11	Boston&Me 5s 55	11	11	11
5	Bost & NY AirL 4s 55	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	67¼	66	66
26	Bkly Un Gas 4s 47	99¼	99¼	99¼
7	Bkly U Gas 5s 47	106	106	106
7	Bkly U Gas 5s 45	75½	75½	75½
3	Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	85½	85½	85½
3	Bkly U Gas 5s 58	29½	29½	29½
1	Bkl R&P 4½s 57	7¾	7¾	8¾
19	Bur C R&No 5s 34	77	77	77
1	Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	56¼	56	56¼
3	Bush T Bldg 5s 60	92¾	92¼	92¼
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s 60	90	90	89½
11	Can Sou 5s '62	119½	119½	119½
2	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	116¾	116¼	116¼
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	119¾	119¾	119¾
2	Can Nat 5s '54 Oct	115	115	115
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115¾	115¾	115¾
30	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	125¾	125¾	125¾
2	Can Nor 6½s '46	99¾	99¾	99¾
b	Can Pac 5s '54	97¾	97¾	97¾
1	Can Pac 4½s '46	81¾	81¼	81¼
4	Can Pac 4s perp	91½	91½	91½
2	Carriers & Gen 5s '50	50	50	50
	Certn & Adir 4s '81	87½	86	87
33	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	116	115	115½
3	Cen Foundry 6s '41	6¼		
1	Cen of Ga 5½s	6	6	6
2	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	12½	12¼	12½
2	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	37½	37½	12½
3	Cen New Eng 4s '61	105½	105½	105½
1	Cen NY Pow 3¼s '62	60¾	60¾	60¾
18	Cen Pac 5s '60	73¾	73¾	73¾
6	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	32	31	31
23	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	29	28¾	29
5	Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	29	29	29
1	Cen RR NJ 4s '87	79	79	79
9	Certain-td 5½s '48	95	95	95
8	C&O 3½s 96 D	22¾	22¾	22¾
3	Chi&Alton 3s '49	93	92¾	93
8	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	89¾	89½	89½
4	CB&Q 4½s '77	97	96	96
7	CB&Q gen 4s '58	100½	100½	100½
5	CB&Q 4s III '49	96½	96½	96½
10	CB&Q 3½s III '49	16	15¾	15¾
23	Chi&E Ill 5s '51	21¾	21¾	21¾
10	Chic Gt West 4s '59	6	6	6
2	Chi I&L 5s '66	11½	11½	11½
19	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	4¼	3¾	3¾
37	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	29	29½	29
8	CM&StP 4½s '89C	29	29	29
3	CM&StP 4½s '89E	29½	28	28
3	CM&StP gen 4s '89	20¼	20¼	20¼
6	Chi&NW 6½s '36	7¼	7	7¼
26	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	11½	11½	11½
5	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	11½	11½	11½
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	17¾	17¾	17¾
	Chi&NW 4s '87			

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	CRI&P 4½s '52 A	21¾	20½	20½
18	CRI&P 4s '88	19¾	19¾	19¾
10	CRI&P 4s '88 ct	9¾	9½	9½
18	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	8¾	8¼	8¼
4	CRI¾P rfg 4s '34 ct	50	50	50
1	CTH&SE ic 5s '80	102	102	103
1	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	91½	91	91
18	Ch&W Ind 4s '52	79½	79½	79½
2	Childs Co5s'43	62¾	62	62
8	CCC&StL 4½s '77	106½	106	106
2	Clev Cl Iron 4½s '50	109½	109½	109½
3	Clev Elec Ill 3¼s '65	87	86½	87
5	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	82	82	82
14	ClevUTerm 5s '73	76¼	76¼	76¼
1	ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	101½	101½	101½
1	Col F&I 5s '43	99⅝	99⅞	99⅞
2	Col F&I 5s '70	48¾	48	48
10	Col&So 4½s '80	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜
12	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	108¼	108¼	108¼
15	Col Ry P&L 4s '65	103¼	103	103¼
8	Com'lCred 2¾s '42	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
10	ComwithEd 3½s '58	109¼	109¼	109¼
9	ComwithEd 4s '81	107¾	105½	106
359	ComwithEd cv 2¾s '58	107½	107½	107½
5	Conn Riv Pw 2¾s '61	104⅜	104¼	104⅛
33	ConEdis 2½s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
16	Con Edis 3½s '46	101¾	101¾	101¾
26	Con Edis 3½s '58	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Con Oil 3½s '51	51¼	51¼	51¼
1	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	107½	107½	107½
2	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	105½	105½	105½
2	Consum Pow 3¼s '70	103½	103½	103½
2	Consum Pow 3?s '66	40	40	40
1	Cuba RR 6s '46	39¾	39¾	39¾
2	Cuba RR 5s '52	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	85	83½	85
30	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	14	14	14
3	D&RG w 5s '78	8	8	8½
17	D&RG West 5s '78	113¾	113¾	113¾
8	Det Ed 4½s 61	109	109	109
17	Det Ed 3½s '66	109½	109½	109½
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105½	105½	105½
1	ElPasoNatGas4½s'51	17	16¾	17
11	Erie rfg 5s '67	17	16¾	17
19	Erie rfg 5s '75	25½	25¼	25½
	Erie gen lien 4s '96	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Fairbanks Mors 4s '56	97¾	97	97¾
2	Fed Lt & T 5s '42	101	100½	101
2	Gen Babbit 3½s '47	105½	105½	105½
16	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	Gen Pub S 5½s '39	63	63	63
8	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	98	98	98
4	Goodrich 4¼s '56	98½	98½	98½
2	Goodrich 6s '45	103½	103½	103½
3	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	96	96	96
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	82	82	82
2	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	101½	101½	101½
5	Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	96	95	95
53	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	88	87	87
37	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	72	72	72
3	Gulf St Utl 5s '56	105½	105¼	105¼
3	Gulf St Utl 4s '66	102	102	102
2	Hous OilTex 5½s '40	26½	26	26
8	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	61¾	59¾	61½
16	Hud & Man 1st inc 5s'57	23	22	23½
45	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	109	109	109
11	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	47¼	47¼	47¼
3	Ill Cen 4s '53	44	43	43½
30	Ill Cen 4¼s '66	49	48¼	48¾
17	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	45	45	45
17	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	107¾	107½	107¾
10	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	58¾	58½	58½
1	Interb R Tr 5s '32	29½	29	29
1	Interb R Tr 6s '32	62¼	61¾	62
3	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	87¾	86½	87½
23	Interlake Iron 4s '47	5	5	5
3	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	15	15	15
3	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	75¼	74¾	74¾
10	Int Hydro El 6s '44	87¾	87	87
2	Int Paper 6s '55	96	96	96
10	Int Paper 5s '47	99¼	99¼	99¼
123	Int T&T 5½s '52	76¾	76	76¾
33	Int T&T 5s '55	60	60	60
3	JamesF&Clea 4s '59	72	72	72
9	K C South 5s '50	73¾	73¾	73¾
2	K S South 5s '50	106½	106¼	106¼
3	K C Term 4s '60	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Kans G & E 4½s '80	90	90	90
1	Keith B F 6s '46	103	103	103
2	Kresge Found 4s '45	50¼	50¼	50¼
1	Lac Gas 6s '42A	55¾	55¾	55¾
1	Lac Gas 5½s '53	55	55	55
1	Lac Gas 5½s '60D	32¼	32	32¼
21	Lautaro Nit Inc 7s	64	64	64
5	Leh C&N 4½s '54A	42½	42½	42½
2	Leh & N Y 4s '45	33	32	32½
11	Leh Val 4½s 2003	32	30¼	31¼
36	Leh Val 4s 2003	128¾	128¼	128¾
1	Liggett & M 7s '44	134½	124½	124½
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	111¾	111	111
8	Liquid Carb 4s '47	99	98¾	99
14	Loew's 3½s '46	83¾	83¾	83¾
1	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	82	82	82
2	Long Isl unif 4s '49	83¼	83	83
11	Louisia&Ark 5s '69	98	98	98
1	Lou&N 5s 2003 B	90¼	90¼	90¼
1	Lou&N 4½s 2003	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	Louis&N un 4s '40	84	84	84
7	Louis&N 3¾s 2003	76	75¾	76
4	Maine Cen 4s '45	50½	50½	50½
2	Maine Cen 4½s 2000	28¾	28½	28¾
3	Manhat Ry 4s '90	103	102¾	102¾
15	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	104	104	104
7	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104½	104	104
9	MidEIRy&L 5s 61B	104½	104½	104½
3	Mil El Ry&L 5s 51	20	20	20
1	Mil Sparta&NW 4s 47	9	9	9
	MilSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	49	49	49
2	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	22	21	22
16	M-K-Tex aj 4s 90	64	64	64
5	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90			

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	22¼	21½	21½
51	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	22¾	22¼	22¾
3	Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	21¼	21¼	21¼
9	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	22¼	21½	82
2	Mo Pac 5s 80H	21¾	21¼	21¾
6	Mo Pac 5s M 80 ct	22½	21¾	22½
10	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	21¾	21¾	21¾
3	Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	7½	7	7½
10	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	24	23¼	23¼
22	Mob & Oh 5s 38	22¾	22½	70
8	Mob & Oh 4½s 77	70	70	95½
1	Mob & Oh 4s 38	95½	95	56
9	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	56	55	51
10	Mor & Essex 5s 55	51	51	103¼
1	Mor & ESex 4½s 55	58	57½	103½
1	Mor&Essex 3½s2000	103½	103¼	62
32	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51 ww	62	62	100½
2	N O Gt Nor 5s 83	100½	100	100
8	No O Pu Sy 5s 55A	100	100	47
36	No Pub Sv 5s55B	47	47	70
2	N Orl & NE 4½s52	70½	70	68
3	N Orl Term 4s 53	68	68	63½
1	NYC rfg 5s 2013	64	62½	69½
15	NYC 4½s 2013 A	70½	69½	71
9	NYC cn 4s 98	71½	71	62¼
3	NYC 3½s 52	64	62¼	58¾
4	NYC&HR 4½s2013	60½	58	53¾
25	NY Chi & StL 6s 38	53¾	52¾	46
17	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	46	45	71¼
24	NY Ch&StL 4s 46	71¼	72	72
1	N Y Ch & St L 3½s 47	103	102	114¾
4	NY Conn 4½s 53	114¾	114¾	114¾
4	NY O El H&P 4s '49	19½	19½	19½
5	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	28	28	19¼
3	NYNH&H cit 6s '40	19¼	19¼	16½
4	NYNH&H 4½s '67	16½	16½	14½
10	NYNH&H 4s '56	14½	14½	10¾
4	NYNH&H 3½s '54	10¾	9½	45
1	NC O & W 4½s '92	45	45	73
1	NY S&W Term 5s '43	73	73	104¼
1	NY Tel 4½s '39	104¼	104¼	84¾
2	NY Trap R 6s '46	84¾	84¾	73
2	NY Trap R 6s '46 st	73	73	106
8	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	106	106	106
1	Niagara Hud P3½s'66	106	106	106
15	Norf Sou 5s '61A	118¾	118¼	117½
3	Norf & W 4s '96	117½	117¼	104¾
1	Nor Am Co 5s '61	104¾	104¾	105¼
1	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	105¼	105¼	74
16	Nor Pac 6s 2047	75	74	66
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	67	66	83½
14	Nor Pac 4s '97	83½	83½	103¼
2	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	103¼	103¼	5
10	Ogden&L3Cha 4s 48st	5	5	103
1	Ohio Ed 4½s '72	103	103	98¾
31	Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	98¾	98¾	78¼
20	Otis Steel 4½s '62	78¼	78	104
1	Pac Gas & El 3¾s '66	104	104	107¼
2	Pac G & E 3¼s '68	107¼	107¼	109¾
5	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	109¾	109¾	105¾
1	Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	105¾	105¾	99¼
3	Pad & Ill 4½s '55	99¼	99	95½
15	Para Pict 3¼s '55	95½	95½	81¾
1	Parmelee 7s '44	81¾	81¾	48½
39	Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	48½	48½	102¼
1	Pen RR gen 5s '68	102¼	102¼	96¼
18	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	96¼	96	94
1	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	94	94	93¾
11	Pen RR 4½s '84 E	93¾	93¾	109¾
2	Pen RR 3¾s '70	109¾	109¾	89¼
4	Pen RR 3¾s '70	89¼	89¼	81
1	Pen RR 3¼s '52	81	81	110¼
1	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	110¼	110¼	71½
8	Peoria & E inc 4s '90	71½	71½	87
5	Pere Marq 4½s '56	87	87	104
8	PhilaBkM 4½s '81D	104	104	93¼
2	Phila Co 5s '67	93¼	93	5
12	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	5	5	15
1	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	15	15	18¾
16	Philippine Ry 4s 37	18½	16	74¾
1	PCC & St L 4½s 77	93	93	83¾
1	Pocah Con E 4½s 60	83¾	83¼	16¼
27	Postal Tel&C 5s 53	17	16¼	95
5	Purity Bak 5s 48	95	95	73½
3	Radio Keith 6s 41	73½	73½	79
13	Ready 4½s '57	80	79	62½
1	Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	62½	62	103
1	Rem Rand 4½s 56	103	103	92
2	Republic Steel 4½s61	92	92	92
3	Republic Steel 4½s 56	92	92	103½
10	Richfield Oil 4s 52	103½	103½	39
17	Rio Gr West 1st4s39	39	38¼	18
30	Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	18¼	18	59¼
5	StLIM&S4sR&G 33	59¼	59	58
1	StLIM&S 4sR&O33ct	58	58	14
1	St L SF 5s B	14	14	12½
41	St L S F 4½s 78	12¾	12¼	13¼
1	StLSF 4½s78 ctg st	13½	13¼	18¼
70	St L S F 4s 50 A	18¼	18¼	10½
9	St L S W rfg 5s 90	10½	10½	116
10	StP&KCSh L 4½s41	98	98	17¼
5	StPM&M Pac 4s 40	116	116	17¼
1	StPaul UnDep 5s 72	17¼	17¼	66
2	Schulco 6½s'46 A st	66	66	63¼
27	Seab AL cn 4s '45	63¼	62¼	87¾
2	Sea AL 6s '45 ct	87¾	87¾	88½
1	Sea AL 4s '50 st	88½	88½	15
12	Shell Un 3½s '51	15	15	103¾
4	Skelly Oil 4s '51	103¾	103¾	102½
3	So Cal Gas 4s '65	102½	102½	94
1	So Col Pow 6s '47	94¼	94	54½
24	Sou Kraft 4½s '46	54½	53½	71½
10	Sou Pac 4½s '68	71½	71½	56½
30	Sou Pac 4½s '81	56½	56½	64¾
58	So Pac rfg 4s '55	64¾	64¾	88¼
1	So Pac clt 4s '49	88¼	88¼	47¼
4	So Pac 3¾s '46	47¼	47¼	62¾
14	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	62¾	62¾	87¾
1	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	87¾	87¾	66
15	South Ry 6½s '56	67½	66	62½
3	South Ry gen 4s '56	62½	62¼	

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
16	South Ry cn 5s '94	77¾	76½	76½
20	South Ry gen 4s '56	48¾	48	48¾
1	So Ry 4s M&O '38	96	96	96
1	So Ry 4s St L '51	60	60	60
8	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	102½	102½	102½
11	Studebaker 6s cv '45	75	73½	74½
15	Swift & Co 3¼s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
4	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	91¾	91¼	91¼
12	T RR A St L 4s '53	103	102	103
5	Texark Ft Sm 5½s '50	90	89¾	90
1	Tex& Pac 5s 2000	111½	111½	111½
3	Third Ave aj 5s '60	8¼	8	8¼
5	Third Ave 4s '60	39¼	39¼	39¼
5	Tol & Oh Cen 3¼s '60	85	85	85
6	Un Pac 1st 4s 2008	111¾	113¾	113¾
7	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110	110	110
4	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	104	104	104
1	Un Pac 3½s '71	94	94	94
5	Un Pac 3½s '70	94	94	94
2	Unit Bis Am 5s '50	107½	107½	107½
3	Unit Drug 5s '53	79¾	79½	79¾
29	US Steel 3¼s '48	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	89½	89	89½
5	Utah P&L 5s '44	92½	92½	92½
1	Util P&L 5½s '47	51¾	51¾	51¾
3	Util P&L 5s '59	99	99	99
3	Vanadium 5s '41	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Va El & Pow 4s '55A	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	54	54	54
2	Wabash 1st 5s '39	12	11¾	12
3	Wabash 5s '80 D	70	70	70
3	Walworth 4s '55	79¾	79	79¾
15	Warner Bros 6s '39	43¾	45¾	45¾
3	Warren Bros 6s '41	104	104	104
2	Wash Wat P 5s '39	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Westch Lt 5½s '67	109¼	109¼	105
5	West Pen P J 3½s '66	65	65	65
1	West Shore 4s 2361	56¾	56¾	56¾
9	West Sh 4s 2361 reg	87	86½	86½
3	Westn Md 4s '52	20	19¾	20
2	Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	77½	76	77½
12	Western Un 5s '51	76½	76¼	74
30	Western Un 5s '60	74	73¼	74
10	Western Un 4½s '50	104½	104½	104½
10	Wis C L E 4s '49	92¾	92¾	92¾
4	Wilson & Co 4s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	106	106	106
12	Youngst S&T 4s '61	100¼	100¾	100¾

Foreign Bonds

5	Agr M Bk 6s 48	24	24	24
11	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	81¾	81½	81½
2	Argentine 4s 72 Ap	89¾	89½	89½
9	Argentine 4½s 71	104½	104½	104½
7	Australia 5s 55	101	101	101
3	Australia 5½s 56	20½	20½	20½
3	Bav Variab 6½s 45	28	28	28
3	Beri City El 6½s 51	15¾	15¾	15¾
1	Brazil 8s 41	14¾	14¾	14¾
26	Brazil 6½s 26-57	15½	15½	15½
3	Britain 5½s 57	61	60¾	61
3	Buen A 4½s 4¾s 77	61¾	61¾	61¾
1	BuenA4½s4¾sAug'76	64¾	64	64
14	Buen A 4½s 4¾s 76	70	70	70
1	Buenos A 6s 61 st	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Canada 3½s 61	98½	98½	98½
23	Canada 5s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
13	Chile M Bk 6½s 57	19	19	19
13	Chile 7s 42	19	19	19
6	Chile 6s 60	19	18¾	18¾
6	Chile 6s 61 Jan	18¾	18¾	18¾
12	Chile 6s 61 Feb	19	18¾	18¾
6	Chile 6s 61 Sept	18¾	18¾	18¾
2	Chile 8s 63	18¾	18¾	18¾
1	Colomb 6s 61 Jan	15½	15½	15½
8	Colomb 6s 61 Oct	15½	15½	99¼
6	Copenhag 5s '52	99¼	99¼	98
6	Copenhag 4½s '53	98	98	59¾
1	Cordoba City 7s '57 st	59¾	59¾	19¼
2	Costa Rica 7s '51	19¼	19¼	73¼
22	Cuba 5½s '45	73¼	73¼	61½
74	Cuba 4½s '77	61½	61½	100
1	Denmark 4½s '62	100	100	100½
1	French 7½s '41 unst	100½	100½	29¾
1	GerCagBk 6s '60 Oct	29¾	29¾	27¾
5	GerCagLoan 6½s '58	27¾	27¾

Argentina Affirms Its Right Of Neutral Tolerance to 'Isms'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Ample spiritual tolerance and neutrality in accordance with the liberal principles "definitely identified in the soul and character of the nation" is the guiding force in Argentina's attitude toward all political ideologies and questions of foreign policy, it is declared in a Foreign Ministry circular to all overseas diplomatic representatives. The Government's policy with regard to doctrinal problems, propaganda, and immigration must always be explained on the basis of the statements within this circular, it adds

José Maria Cantilo, Foreign Minister who signed the declaration of policy, emphasized the supreme importance of the "neutrality of the Argentine attitude. The Government," he said, "is determined to persist in its attitude of perfect neutrality and to sustain it with all the means in its power." Official representatives are asked to remember this, especially when the subject is liable to comment by certain sections of the foreign press.

At its commencement the declaration recalls that, on repeated occasions, due to foreign, official, or private initiative or as a result of newspaper observations, the attention of national authorities has been directed to domestic activities related to various foreign political tendencies. In some cases Government protection had been sought, and in others the regulations enforced to avoid certain forms of propaganda had been criticized; and an official definition had been sought on the subject.

It was therefore explained: "Our country, which has just celebrated its Day of the Flag with singular patriotic fervor, has once again demonstrated the spiritual strength with which it maintains its traditional unity, uncontaminated by any foreign influence. This explains the equidistant attitude with which the Argentine Government approaches all political problems debated in the world. Zealously followed up till now, this policy is not only possible but the only one that fits into the framework of its traditions, sentiments, and necessities.

"So far, this policy has allowed the peaceful development of an immigratory population, which has become linked to the country without any difficulties, merging its interests with our own. The foreign communities have prospered under its institutions, with their sentiments respected by all and, in turn, respectful of the freedom which Argentina guarantees for all its inhabitants. It cannot be explained, therefore, why Argentina should abandon its traditional principles of tolerance and ample spiritual and material hospitality, to become involved in the extremities of doctrinal strife; nor can exotic problems of race, religion, and politics, which are completely foreign to its ideals and interests, be admitted into national ranking.

"The position adopted by the Argentine Government signifies the persistence of and respect for our best traditions. It is not a simple policy of expectation before world events, but its own policy, deliberately adopted, in obedience to principles that guide sovereign national life and which have never varied for anybody. The policy of the Government has never changed; it is, to a certain extent, the position of the foreign colonies that has changed. The same regime must be applied to all, on the same basis of mutual tolerance with freedom of thought, press, discussion, and criticism. Within the country no class of interests, organizations or persons can seek private solutions not in accordance with the country's regime, which was imposed by the Constitution precisely for the reason that 'all men of the world' should live together on our soil."

Sunken Ship Yields Coins

AMSTERDAM July 26 (AP)—The British frigate Lutine has yielded Spanish coins to salvagers seeking her rich treasure of gold and silver.

The Lutine was wrecked in 1799 at the entrance to the Zuider Zee while en route to Hamburg. The fortune she carried never has been accurately estimated but has been placed in the neighborhood of $10,000,000.

The coins were brought to the surface by The Netherlands dredger Karimata, which has undertaken the salvage operations from Lloyd's, the insurance corporation which paid the insurance when the Lutine sank.

The Lutine sank in a gale while carrying a huge sum to Hamburg to save the credit of British merchants during a financial crisis. Since then some $275,000 has been recovered, along with the bell, which now rings at Lloyds when a vessel is found safe after having been reported lost.

Canadian Jungfrau Is Climbed Again

MOUNT ROBSON, British Columbia (CP)—Mount Robson, 12,972 feet, highest peak in the Canadian Rockies, has been climbed again.

Hargraves Camp, outfitters located here, announced that William R. Hainsworth and Howard Carlson, both of New York, and Guide Fuhrer of Milwaukee, reached the top of Robson July 21.

The party took a new route, going to Berg Lake and up from the northern side, and are coming down the southern side.

Mr. Fuhrer, formerly a guide at Jasper Park Lodge, Alta., climbed Robson with Henry S. Hallam, Jr., Cambridge, Mass., in 1934, and again in 1936 with Rex Gibson, Winterburn, Alta., Bob Hind, Calgary, and Dr. Stirling B. Hendrick, Washington, D. C.

Argentine Frigate Takes Its Last Sail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C. — After spending 10 days here, during which its crew visited Washington and other points of interest on the Atlantic seaboard, the Argentine frigate Presidente Sarmiento departed from Charleston to continue its 19,000-mile training cruise for the Navy's midshipmen.

The 2,750-ton sailing vessel, which is completing its thirty-ninth and last voyage with auxiliary engines, is scheduled to be converted into a naval museum upon completion of its present trip.

From Bermuda the Presidente Sarmiento's itinerary calls for stops at the Azores, then to Bermuda, Spain, France, and so home to Buenos Aires. When it has reached its final anchor, the boat will have sailed a grand total of approximately a million miles.

NYA Assisted 10,000 During Year in S. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Young South Carolinians to the number of 10,000 were trained, given employment, and assisted with their education under the 1937-38 National Youth Administration program, it was learned from the current report issued by Dr. Roger L. Coe, State NYA Administrator.

The total expenditures in the State amounted to $772,168, of which $676,168 was contributed by the NYA. Last April the work reached its peak when 10,175 boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 24, inclusive, both white and colored, were under the program.

The peak month's figures would closely approximate the year's figures, according to Dr. Coe.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Quick profits. Sensational "Ruby" 21-Folder assortment. Sells $1—you make 50c. Novel, unique. Also Gift Wraps, Stationery, Religious, Humorous Personal Christmas Cards. Free Sample Offer. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln Dept. 1-A, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Mrs. Johnson made $472. Peterson $453. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Big profits. Request samples. Doehla, Frankburg 5-45, Mass.

SELL INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—Latest fast 21 beautiful folders, sender's INITIAL in metallic gold and silver seals. $1 retail 100% profit. NAME-IMPRINTED Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other Assortments 50c up. Get samples. Artistic Card Co., 461 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHY

ROLLS DEVELOPED—Two beautiful double weight professional enlargements and 8 Velox enamel prints 25c. Universal Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.

SALESMEN WANTED

BORTEROGRAF (office appliance) needs a few more office trained men, not too young, as agency managers. Dignified, interesting, stable work. Selling prices to $1500. Sales often exceed $5000. Many users have bought $15,000 or more. Installations save cost one to six times first year. Commission basis, yet most of our men have been with us three to eight years. No high pressure selling. Investigate at leisure. BORTEROGRAF, 4644 W. Jefferson, Detroit.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show your friends, I will send you actual sample amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commissions. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. H-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 195 St. Paul St.—Restricted bldg., 8 rms., reception rm., sun parlor, 3 baths; res. janitor; owner-management. ASP. 2355.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 75th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartment, tile bath, kitchenette, Electrolux, near church, subway. Endicott 2-1861.

SUBLET beginning Sept. or Oct. 6 choice, cool, outside rooms, highest type house; reasonable. Chase, 600 W. 116th St., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WOMAN needs 4-room heated upper apartment in Boston; running hot water and refrigeration; quiet, respectable neighborhood near transportation; about $40; prefers Dorchester, Codman Sq. district; single or double house with American Protestant; references. Write full details promptly. Box W-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE for rent, July and August, in Bethlehem, the heart of the scenic WHITE MOUNTAINS; ideal vacation land with pure mountain air makes this a most desirable place. Apply to M. PRYDE, Orange, Conn.

FURNISHED CABINS in mountains—Secluded, convenience, rental $10 per week. Box 15, Freedom, N. H.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions. IDA GORDON, 18 E. 53rd St., New York City. Plaza 3-3318.

COUNTRY BOARD

CRYSTAL LAKE LODGE, ENFIELD, N. H. REST, RECREATION, REASONABLE. FOR PAMPHLET ADDRESS THE ABOVE, OR KENNETH HARRISON, 1537 BROOKLYN AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.) New York. Regent 4-2290.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent. Banquet and Bridge Tables. Phone Trowbridge 7623. Pettingill & Pear, 272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Cold Storage, Repair, Remodel, Ready-to-wear. 545 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER—State education, experience, salary desired. Write Box N-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 133 Washington St., Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C. (42nd St. near 5th Ave.)—Attractively furnished practitioner's office; rent part time. Write Box H-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's spacious soundproof office, available 3 mornings and evenings per week. 250 W. 57 (Suite 1413). COl. 5-1550.

PAYING GUESTS

HOTEL NEW BEDFORD
First Ave. and Kingsley Pl., Asbury Park, N. J. Home Cooking. Modern. Private Baths.

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J.
Modern, clean, cool; directly on beach; superior accommodations at modest rates; private baths; inspection and inquiry invited. I. A. SHAW.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

MONTREAL, QUE.—Rooms with or without private bath; meals optional; refined atmosphere. 4174 Lincoln Ave. FI. 9699.

Local Classified

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., The Ilkley—Cool, spacious rooms, nearly opposite The Mother Church; nearby garage. MISS BLACK, Com. 9163.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave. — Large room, butler's pantry; hot, cold water; small porch; for two persons. COM. 9323.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St. Tel. CIrcle 7702.

ROOMS WANTED

N. Y. C.—Business woman desires medium-sized outside room with Christian Scientists; private apartment; vicinity Columbia University. Write Box L-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN wants work of any kind, reliable, willing; former trade, cap operator. Joseph H. Fox, 2400 Davidson Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Young married man wishes to utilize his services; experienced in poultry, pigs, gardening and construction work. Suite 4, 1748 Comox Street. Phone Seymour 7146-R.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS, highly recommended, 7 years' reference; languages, expert pianist. Hedwig Roh, 23 E. 81st St., N. Y. C. RH. 4-6903.

SUMMER BOARD

GREEN MOUNTAINS — Lake country, wood trails, riding, walking, swimming, canoeing; delicious food; an interlude in Vermont stillness; reasonable rates. Historic ECHO LAKE INN, Tyson, Vermont. Henry Farber.

SHADYKNOLL — Charming country estate near Asbury Park; ocean bathing from rooms, tennis, golfing, riding; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18-$22; booklet. Vanhorn, Parkaven, N. J.

VACATION at Edgewood, Deer Isle, Maine; beautiful location on Penobscot Bay, reached by boat or automobile; airy rooms; modern conveniences, home cooking; beach.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FREE SONG RECITAL—Sunday evening, July 31, at 8:30, ROBERT MALONE, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. SINGERS WANTED for Fall Concert Choral Society; rehearsals 25c weekly.

YACHTS

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE
ALL BOATS AND MOTORS
Demonstrators, display models; come in and make us an offer; small down payment, 20 months to pay.
Rowboats, canoes, rope, marine accessories, sailboats, runabouts, marine engines.
Sailboats from $50 up. Cruisers from $200. Over 50 boats to choose from at the price you want to pay.
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Open Sunday and evenings.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

BUXTON — Private apartments; board optional; south aspect; facing gardens; centre of Peak district. Brooksby House, St. Johns Rd.

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies, "Norlanda," 29 Saunders Street.

BEAD RESTRINGING

For EXPERT PEARL AND BEAD STRINGING at trade prices—Miss Caldwell, Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, High Holborn, W. C. 1. Jewelery repairs of all descriptions. Special offer: Real cultured pearl guaranteed necklets beautifully matched with Marcasite clasp complete in case £1 1 0. CHA. 7054-5.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

SOUTHPORT — Board residence; bed and breakfast; ideal position; every comfort assured. Miss Quirk, 80 Lord Street.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON, S. W. 16—Charming labour-saving house overlooking Streatham Common, south aspect, freehold, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms (2 with balconies), kitchen, bathroom, etc.; water softener; central heating; garage; well-stocked garden; £2750. TYSON, 32 Streatham Common South. Pollard 4634.

HOUSES TO LET

POOLE or BOURNEMOUTH — Well FURNISHED residence, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, 1 acre, situated beautiful Branksome Park, sea 1 mile. Thompson, "Marrington," Balcombe Rd.

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F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
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29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
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POST WANTED

GENTLEMAN, commercial and technical, 34 years' engineering experience, steam and internal combustion, languages French and German, desires position commercial manager or private secretary; excellent references. Box W-1105, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

EDINBURGH—Board residence; comfortable rooms; central; highly recommended; moderate terms; full or partial board. Urquhart, 56 India St.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BLACKPOOL, Langdale Private Hotel, New South Promenade—Facing sea; every modern convenience; H. and C. all rooms, lift; personal supervision; terms from 9/6 per day inclusive.

BOURNEMOUTH—Board residence, conveniently situated sea and shops; excellent cooking; vegetarians catered for. Mrs. Colson, Hylton House, Pinecliff Ave.

BOURNEMOUTH — Sunshine Corner Hotel, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; from 2½ guineas inclusive. Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Morgan.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR). BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE. Beach, hut and tennis. Near golf course and riding stables. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

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A modern, comfortable hotel 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift, tennis, near sea, beach huts. Inclusive terms from 3½ gns.

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European Local Classified

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AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
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Quiet assured Day and Night.

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LONDON, "BEAUMONT," 17 Princes Square, BAYSWATER, W. 2.—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Also at "ADELPHI," 130 Cromwell Rd. S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

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S. DEVON—ACKMANS GUEST HOUSE—Old world, peaceful, near sea; electric light, bath, garage; moderate terms. Fry S. Hulsh, near Kingsbridge.

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Midway between Madeira Cove & Winter Gardens
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ENGLAND

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Obtainable at the Clifton shops in Manchester and district. Also Bolton, Blackburn, Preston, Carlisle, etc.

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Fitted Scientifically

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CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
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YOUR CURTAINS MADE FREE OF CHARGE
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Phone RUSholme 2693

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PLEASE ASK TO SEE SPECIMEN OF OUR LECTURE POSTER

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Last Two Weeks of Sale
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JOHN MOSES
Grainger Street Newcastle

Two Ball Lonnen Garage
West Road (Top of Denton Bank)
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Everything for the Motorist
Castrol Lubrequipment
Call Here for PETROL, OIL, Etc.
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ENGLAND

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NEARLY 70 BRANCHES IN NOTTINGHAM & DISTRICT

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Personal service. Advice readily and courteously given for furnishings and colour schemes.

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Christian Science House
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Pleasant Mount, 8 Whitworth Rd., Ranmoor
For comfort—quiet—rest and study
Every care and attention given by experienced workers
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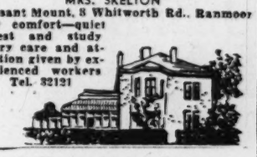

Fresh Home Made Chocolates
E. G. STAUBER
Cream Cakes, French Pastries
All Home Made
Cafe, George Street off High Street
76 Pinstone Street

J. W. Shaw & SON
The Confectioners at HUNTER'S BAR *and Branches*
TELEPHONE 20790
Alfred Grindrod & Co.
HEATING, VENTILATING and DOMESTIC ENGINEERS
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SOUTHPORT

H. Fazakerley
DECORATING CONTRACTOR
56, SIDNEY ROAD
SOUTHPORT
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BURSTON & NIXSON
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET

LUSHUS
We stock Lushus Table Jellies, Lushus Cremes, Cocktail Marmalade. Large selection of choice summer drinks.
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THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS
BROADBENTS LTD.
Extend a Very Cordial Invitation to Visitors to
"WALK THRO"
Their Store of Convenience
Cafe. Reading Room. Post Office.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ENGLAND

STOCKPORT

FLORENCE DAWBER
GOWNS, COATS, MILLINERY, etc.
93 Bramhall Lane
Davenport, Stockport
'Phone Gt. Moor 1260

Phone RUSholme 2823
Robinson's
Quality Confectioners
Branches throughout the district.

WAKEFIELD

FOR
Home Grown Vegetables at moderate prices try
R. ASQUITH
Boro Market, Wakefield

Scotland

EDINBURGH

BACON, CHEESE AND BUTTERMEN
George Gibson & Co
44 QUEENSFERRY STREET
TEL. 25146 & 7
Quality, Service, Good Value
These are the lodestars which bring good business. If YOU have not yet paid us a visit we would

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Dame Duckety's Callers

A Story for Children

It was raining hard in Juniper Scrubbs. It was raining so hard that the raindrops came right through Dame Duckety's roof and splashed against the table, the chairs, the stove, the bed and Dame Duckety.

"Heigh-ho," said Dame Duckety, "I must put up my umbrella."

So she did and sat in the middle of the room with the raindrops splashing on the top of her red umbrella. She hadn't sat there very long when the little gray hen came calling.

"How do you do," said Dame Duckety. "I'm glad to see you."

"By my feathers," said the little gray hen, "this place is too wet for me. I'll come again on a sunny day." And clucking loudly she ran out.

Dame Duckety laughed and drew up her feet. Pit-a-pat fell the rain and in at the door came the red rooster.

"How do you do," said Dame Duckety. "I'm glad to see you."

"By my feathers," said the red rooster, "this is too wet for me. I'll come again on a sunny day." And crowing loudly he ran out.

Dame Duckety laughed and drew up her feet still more. Pit-a-pat fell the rain and in at the door came the white duck.

"How do you do," said Dame Duckety. "I'm glad to see you."

"By my feathers," said the white duck. "This is none too wet for me. I'll stay a bit if you like." He quacked loudly, flapping his wings and the rain splashed down on his back. Dame Duckety laughed.

"What are you laughing at?" the white duck asked.

Dame Duckety looked straight at him and drew in her feet still closer.

"Fine weather for ducks," she said, and then,

"Ducks like it wet
Hens like it dry,
I think I know
The reason why,
Which doesn't mean
I know a lot—
Ducks can swim
And hens cannot."

The white duck was delighted. He quacked louder and all the while the rain fell pit-a-pat. Now the water was deep on the floor, so deep that Dame Duckety's feet were under it in spite of the fact that she pulled them up so close. She was wondering what to do when her wash tub came floating by.

Dame Duckety looked at it, Dame Duckety's eyes twinkled.

"The very thing," said she. "I'll use it for a boat!" And into the wash tub she got umbrella and all.

When the white duck saw her, he began to laugh.

"What are you laughing at?" Dame Duckety asked.

The white duck swam close and said,

"Wet or dry
What care you
With a sturdy boat
And umbrella too?
What care you
Wet or dry
With a merry twinkle
In your eye?"

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Maid Shoe Trees

A woman with a flair for painting has earned extra money by selling shoe trees painted to look like ladies' maids. She uses the ordinary cheap shoe trees, and first gives the wooden parts a coat of shellac. A pert-looking face is painted on the ball end of the shoe tree, and hair is painted in with yellow enamel. The other end of the tree is enameled black; and, after it is thoroughly dry, a little round white apron is painted on—and, below, a length of black is left to represent a skirt, and two tiny feet are added.

The metal part of the shoe tree (connecting the wooden toe and heel) is wrapped with colored satin ribbon, and a tiny black bow of narrow ribbon is tied under the maid's chin. These attractive trees have been sold through gift shops and to individuals for 50 cents each. —D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Odds and Ends

Transparent Soap

Transparency in soap, says the U. S. Bureau of Standards, is no indication of purity or quality.

Non-Shrinking Wool

A new British process to keep wool from shrinking is gaining wide interest among textile manufacturers in England.

In Warmer Weather

The American youngster who wants to "watch your car" for a coin is matched in China by the fan boy who rushes up to cool you off on the street.

After the Storm

Monitor Camera Club From F. P. Sherry, Sansalito, Calif.

Mile Rock Lighthouse, Golden Gate, San Francisco

Daily Anecdote

A Tactful King

Though he stood in the midst of a great throng, the man appeared very lonely and not a little embarrassed. The reason for his discomfiture was more than obvious. The occasion was an investiture, and all the others who were to receive honors at the hand of their king were attired either in the uniform of the army or the conventional black of civilians, while he, perforce, was attired in a flannel suit. True, the shabby garments were but newly cleaned and pressed. Yet they did not belong, and of this the man was acutely aware.

The glance of King George as it traveled down the line of waiting men, singled out the flannel suit and glimpsed for an instant the look of misery in its wearer's eyes. Then the King went on conferring honors, speaking a few words to each man as he passed. But when the ex-soldier in the flannel suit came before him, George V laid a restraining hand upon his arm and began to ask him about his home, his family, his work, and about all the little things that went to make up his life. The man's face lighted up with pride and happiness.

It was fully five minutes before the King would let him go—not until every person in that great hall who had looked askance at the flannel suit was regarding its owner with respect.

Contrasts

By Edith Doyle

A little girl in a garden gay
Played by herself the whole long day,
Serenely happy.

The scent of flowers in that garden old—
Lavender, lad's love, wallflowers gold—
Mingled with thyme, low hedges of box—
Circling fruit trees and bright-hued phlox.

Her friend the brook ran under the wall
Making a lovely waterfall;
By little bridges she crossed its way
To trim cut lawns with borders gay.

And under a rhododendron tree
Her house was hidden—no one could see.
The twigs and leaves made a carpet fair;
Swinging seats hung on branches bare.

Her other house was a rocky nook
By cedar trees and near the brook.
There she could sit on the gray stone wall
Hearing with joy the ceaseless call
Of rooks that cawed in their nests on high,
Of lambs and sheep, their distant cry
Leading her on through the farm at hand
To fern-clad hills of Westmorland.

A woman lives in a city gray—
Helping people the whole long day,
Her work is to raise them from their fears,
Soothe their sufferings, dry their tears—
Quietly happy; and though she seems
Far from the little girl of dreams,

Yet sometimes her thoughts are far away;
Memories flit across her day.
For the cry of lambs and cawing rooks,
Splashing murmur of stony brooks,
A hedge of box, or a gray stone wall,
A fern-clad hill, with rocks, may call.
The years slip away, the burdens fall,
She forgets the strenuous world at hand,
Playing again in childhood's land.

(Reprinted from The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 12, 1930)

In Lighter Vein

Honest Family

Teacher (helping Jane fasten her coat): "Did your mother hook this coat for you?"

Jane: "No, ma'm, she bought it."

The Difference

A novelist who was in need of money to pay his rent, called on a friend to borrow the amount. As he left he said: "Jenkins, old man, the difference between a novelist and a hen is that they both scratch for a living, and the hen gets hers."—Fundy Fisherman, Black's Harbor, N. B.

Appropriate

Sheridan was once asked by a gentleman: "How is it that your name has not an 'O' prefixed to it? Your family is Irish, and no doubt illustrious."

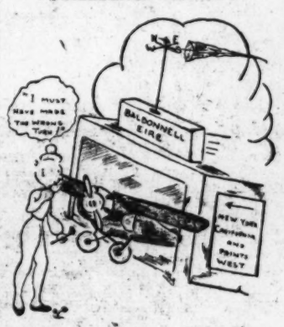
"No family," replied Sheridan, "has a better right to the 'O' than our family—for in truth we owe everybody."

The Palms

First Guest: "I'm sure I don't know why they call this hotel the 'Palms,' do you? I've never seen a palm anywhere near the place."

Second Guest: "You'll see them before you go. It's a pleasant little surprise the whole staff keep for the guests on the last day of their stay."—Kentish Mercury.

SOMESENSE RHYMES



**Why should we bother with
News about war again?
I had much rather read
Tales about Corrigan.**

The Essentials

He: "Let's play bridge."

She: "I don't know one card from another."

"So what? You can argue and scream, can't you?"

Tranquillity

Monitor Camera Club From D. Elliott, London

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

"Or perhaps he's in for a roasting!" With this comment as a hint, see how long it will take you to solve today's cryptogram:

QZG JKL MZN OLPOPQP NL SGKTOLU K LGMPVKVGS TXSOLU ZOP JGKYP KVVKSGLQYA YOBGP ZOP LGMP DNNBGT XV CNS ZOJ.

Ten Hidden Precious Stones

The names of 10 precious stones are hidden in this square. Start at any letter, and read across and down—never diagonally.

T O A G A R N
D P A L T E E
I A Z S A P T
E M E T H P H
R O R A Y S I
U N D L T T R
B Y X D O R E

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing LIFT to DROP in six moves.

How Far?

An Arctic explorer arrived at a point 500 miles from the North Pole, where he was forced by a mountain range to travel 200 miles due west. How far is his new position from the Pole?

Fun With Antonyms

Tuesday brings us 10 words and their antonyms:

1	abolish	obscure	
2	pacify	refuse	
3	forbid	create	1
4	explain	deface	
5	obey	please	
6	include	occupy	
7	ornament	permit	
8	vacate	defy	
9	offend	annoy	
10	comply	omit	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Quotation for Today

NOBODY will know what you mean by saying that "God is love" unless you act it as well.—ANON.

Brevities

Humorist: A junk merchant says he was recently offered a ton of mixed buttons. He does not mention the name of the laundry involved in the deal.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Moscow headline says "Russia Sends Up 25 Balloons." The score at Washington is way ahead of that.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

House by the Side of the Road

Pendleton, Ore.

A little cabin in the mountains of eastern Oregon, a house by the side of the road, was known for years as a friend to man—although nobody lived in it.

This cottage, which was composed of a living room with huge fireplace designed to use the mountain wood as it lay ready, an attic with sufficient space to accommodate several sleepers, and a kitchen equipped with wood range, cooking utensils, dishes, and emergency provisions, was left unlocked in friendly hospitality toward vacationist and wayfarer.

A note posted on the door asked that the house be left in order and the door closed securely. A custom of departing guests—unwritten but usually observed—was to leave ready kindling and make a contribution to the larder, in order that someone might be provided for in an emergency.

Fire has destroyed the little house, but pleasant recollections of its hospitality will linger on, and will doubtless encourage many an owner of a mountain cabin to go and do likewise.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Amending Former Action

Question: (a) Does a motion, if adopted, automatically cancel any previous resolutions on the same subject with which it may conflict? Or (b) is it necessary to precede it with another motion to rescind any previous resolution (or resolutions) from the beginning of the organization? (c) If the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, will a motion to cancel all previous resolutions be sufficient? Or must the previously adopted resolutions be specified on the agenda?

Answer: This question was answered briefly in the Monitor (June 24, 1936), but the above query includes elements not touched on in the former answer; and since the question is one that arises frequently, a fuller discussion may be helpful.

(a) It is not so much what a motion says as what it does that determines its permissibility, its effect, and the vote required to adopt it. A motion, the effect of which is to change or reverse a former action, is a motion to amend or rescind regardless of whether it does or does not so state. It is a fundamental that a majority at one meeting cannot bind or restrict the majority at another meeting, provided that the majority at the later meeting cannot reverse or revise the action of the former meeting by a majority vote unless due notice is given. If notice is not given, it requires a two-thirds vote to adopt such a motion. If the required notice is given, either in the call or at the previous meeting, the adoption of a motion which conflicts with a previously adopted motion, may be said to cancel automatically the previous action.

(b) It is better parliamentary form to include in the motion a provision rescinding any previously adopted motions or resolutions that may conflict, or rescinding any portions of such resolutions that may conflict. If the motion does not include such a provision, the chair, recognizing that such is its effect, may properly supply the omitted provision in stating and putting the motion. Failure on the part of the maker of the motion or the chair in stating the motion to include the qualification does not invalidate the motion. In the absence of comment to the contrary, it is assumed that the assembly recognizes and assents to the omission.

(c) It is not necessary to specify all previously adopted motions which will be affected by the new resolution. It is sufficient to precede or follow the statement of the new action proposed with a provision that "any motion or motions with which this may conflict are hereby rescinded." As stated under (a), however, while it would be preferable to make this part of the motion, failure to do so would not prevent action on the motion, which in this case could be adopted by a majority vote, since the reference to an "agenda" indicates that due notice is given.

The Foliage of Words

Words are like leaves; and where
they most abound,
Much fruit of sense beneath is
rarely found.

—Pope.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The man who insists on reading a newspaper during his meals apparently likes his news cooked up for him.

Ten Hidden Precious Stones: topaz, opal, diamond, agate, garnet, amethyst, emerald, ruby, sapphire, onyx.

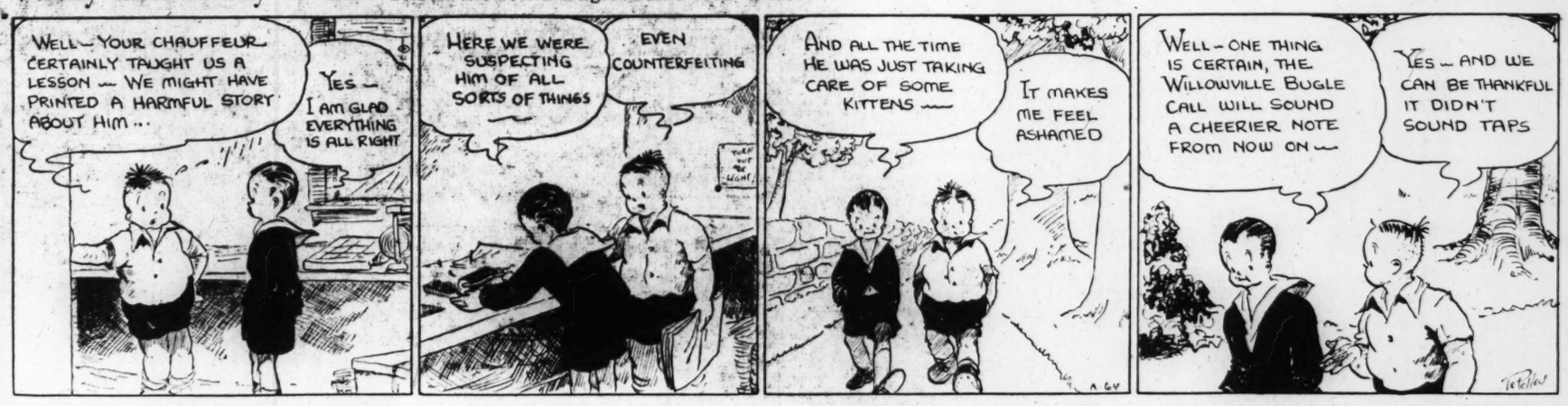
Letter Changing: Lift, loft, loot, coot, coop, crop, drop.

How Far?: 500 miles.

Fun With Antonyms: Abolish—create; pacify—annoy; forbid—permit; explain—obscure; obey—defy; include—omit; ornament—deface; vacate—occupy; offend—please; comply—refuse.

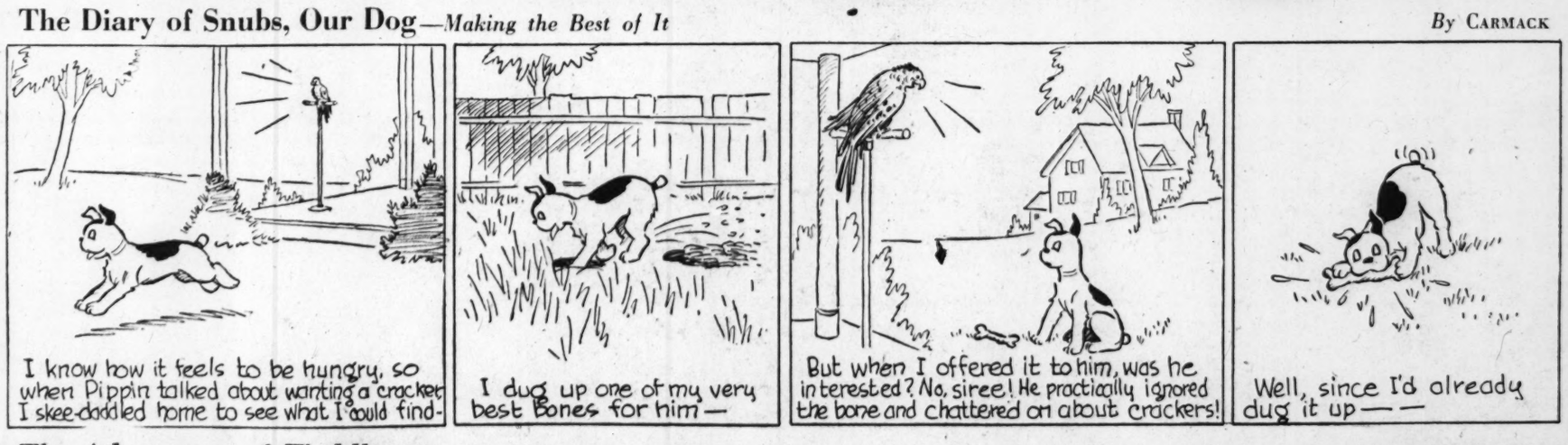
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Willowville Bugle Call's New Note*

By Le Pelley


WELL—YOUR CHAUFFEUR CERTAINLY TAUGHT US A LESSON — WE MIGHT HAVE PRINTED A HARMFUL STORY ABOUT HIM...
YES— I AM GLAD EVERYTHING IS ALL RIGHT
HERE WE WERE SUSPECTING HIM OF ALL SORTS OF THINGS
EVEN COUNTERFEITING
AND ALL THE TIME HE WAS JUST TAKING CARE OF SOME KITTENS —
IT MAKES ME FEEL ASHAMED
WELL—ONE THING IS CERTAIN, THE WILLOWVILLE BUGLE CALL WILL SOUND A CHEERIER NOTE FROM NOW ON —
YES—AND WE CAN BE THANKFUL IT DIDN'T SOUND TAPS

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Making the Best of It*

By Carmack


I know how it feels to be hungry, so when Pippin talked about wanting a cracker I skee-daddled home to see what I could find-
I dug up one of my very best Bones for him—
But when I offered it to him, was he interested? No, siree! He practically ignored the bone and chattered on about crackers!
Well, since I'd already dug it up——

The Adventures of Waddles—*Tiny, the Organizer*

By The Hagers

MY AUNT MATILDA SEEMED TO BE EXCITED BY SOME MYSTERY.
"OUT IN THE BARN," SHE SAID, "I HEAR THE STRANGEST SOUNDS; IT'S VERY QUEER."
"I HEAR THEM, TOO. IT IS MY GUESS YOUR ANIMALS ARE IN DISTRESS."
THE CAUSE OF ALL THIS GREAT HUBBUB WAS TINY'S NEWLY FORMED GLEE CLUB."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Clearing Europe's Air

IF VISCOUNT RUNCIMAN'S appointment as adviser in Prague on Czechoslovakia's Sudeten German problem were of little significance for the future, it still would be of first-rate importance for what it tells us of the immediate past.

This is, that a change of attitude has taken place in Berlin toward the Czechoslovakian question—a change that brings within possibility a peaceful solution. It was not so long ago that hands-off warnings were issuing from Berlin, and seemed directed particularly to London. The Sudeten German affair was between Germany and Czechoslovakia, and was nobody else's business, these warnings ran. Yet the German proposals which Lord Halifax took with him to Paris when British royalty paid its respects to the French capital appear to have amounted to a suggestion of active participation by the British Government.

This development alone does not remove the difficulties in the way of solution. The Government at Prague still has to work out concessions which will satisfy the Sudeten German minority but which will leave the Czechoslovakian democratic state intact. And it is not certain that the "advice" the British may offer will make the problem easier.

On the other hand, the influence of Viscount Runciman in Prague need not be so one-sided as may be imagined by those who point out that no British adviser has been sent to Berlin. For Viscount Runciman can report not only whether the Czechoslovakian Government is treating the Sudeten Germans fairly, but whether this minority is asking more than is reasonable and whether its grievances are being exaggerated by Berlin to make an excuse for further German expansion on the Continent.

So the appointment of Viscount Runciman bespeaks not only a British interest which may help to insure the peaceful solution of Czechoslovakia's internal problem. It indicates also an increasing willingness on Germany's part—possibly induced by the recently emphasized strength of the British-French entente—to permit a clarification of German intentions which was refused when Anthony Eden, as British Foreign Secretary, dispatched the now famous if defunct questionnaire to Herr Hitler's Government in 1936.

It Pays—

IN HIS presidential address to the recent International Advertising Convention at Glasgow, Lord Southwood of Fernhurst remarked: "I sometimes think that the real value of advertising is not so much that it helps to make the mass-production machine our servant as that it prevents it from becoming our master."

A penetrating comment; but in the not so distant past it seemed likely that advertising, in accomplishing this, would only be ousting one tyranny by another. Not only did it bestride our world, as it does now, like a Colossus, but it badgered, and even on occasions bullied, with a ruthless unconcern for the more sensitive feelings of the public. It paid little homage to æsthetics: and its method was that of Humpty Dumpty—

> I said it very loud and clear;
> I went and shouted in his ear.

But the citizen,

> . . . he was very stiff and proud,
> He said "You needn't shout so loud!"

and as a consequence partly of his attitude, there has been a great change for the better in the character of advertising.

Today, the best of it is, by comparison, tactful and decorous in its approach; it is allied with art, and often deferential to natural beauty; and though it is beyond it to do good by stealth, it is learning to make a virtue of ostentation, and can sometimes transform a hoarding into an amenity.

Miles of Mazes

UNCLE SAM is shopping for office room again, it is reported from Washington. Notwithstanding the vast construction of public buildings and the renting of an unprecedented amount of private office building space, the governmental bureaus are piling over each other and clamoring for room. New ones are always coming in and existing agencies are taking on more personnel. The Government now pays $3,000,000 a year in Washington rentals compared with less than a million in 1933.

Privately owned office space rented by the Government in the capital now totals 3,245,775 square feet. This is in addition to 14,335,603 square feet of space in public buildings in Washington, or a total of more than 17,500,000 square feet.

Assuming average offices of something like twenty by twenty-five feet on either side of a ten-foot corridor, this could mean there are sixty-five miles or more of winding, intersecting corridors in which John Outlander can try to find the Government agency he has to do business with when he goes to the national capital. It is hardly strange that with continuing centralization of Government some Americans wonder what they are building.

Conservatives Win Some Points

AS MORE complete returns come in from the primary election in Texas it becomes evident that the results are anything but encouraging for those who would weld the Democratic Party into a 100 per cent weapon for the New Deal brand of liberalism.

Washington will hardly be the same this winter without Maury Maverick in the House of Representatives. His defeat by Paul Kilday in the San Antonio district was accompanied by the renomination of five members of the House who had been marked for slaughter by the C. I. O., one of them Hatton Sumners, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who had practically administered the *coup de grace* to President Roosevelt's court plan. In addition it is pointed out that while W. Lee O'Daniel used barnstorming methods in his surprising and successful campaign for nomination for Governor, he is essentially a businessman. It looks as if there is a good deal of strength left in the conservative Democracy of the South.

Taxing the Millionaires

SIXTY-ONE persons in the United States, according to the Treasury Department, showed in their tax returns annual incomes of $1,000,000 or more during 1936. These sixty-one "millionaires" had a total net income of $88,222,000. Yet if one is looking for the income group that has the largest aggregate income, it is not the million-dollar-a-year people, nor the $10,000 men, nor any other group of present taxpayers. It is in the bracket just below where the lowest level of income taxes now strike—namely, the group with net incomes between $2,500 and $3,000 whose exemptions were enough to relieve them of paying any tax.

It is true, of course, that a person of large income can spare more easily a much larger proportion for taxes than can one nearer the subsistence line. At present Federal income tax rates take $681,000 out of a $1,000,000 annual income, leaving less than a third with which to pay state income taxes and for all other purposes. Possibly governmental requirements will call for even higher rates on these large incomes, though in these days of overlapping state taxes it is not impossible to wipe out entirely a million-dollar income that way. Yet from two standpoints the necessary place to begin is, as the Progressive Senator Robert M. La Follette proposes, at the bottom. This could and should be partly a substitution of visible for hidden taxes. But it is there that the significant revenue lies and it is there that tax visibility has to preserve political responsibility.

Manhattan Mansions

WHERE are the mansions which domiciled the rich and the great, and dazzled visitors to New York in the glittering nineties? Gone with their glamour—almost—a prosaic real estate survey shows.

The municipal Tax Department took an inventory of 815,000 parcels of real estate to reclassify buildings according to present uses for assessment purposes. In all Manhattan Borough only 262 homes of the "mansion" type are left. They are steadily disappearing in the shifting pattern of metropolitan life. Some have been demolished, some converted to other uses, and a few like the Bache and Frick mansions became museums. Many are vacant and boarded up, even on Fifth Avenue. J. P. Morgan's residence on Madison Avenue yet survives, and some others are still occupied, mainly for a short period in the winter. Moreover, practically no new private homes have been built in Manhattan during the past decade. Other boroughs and the suburbs of Westchester, Long Island, New Jersey and Connecticut have absorbed the overflow. Manhattan has nearly become a borough of apartments and multiple dwellings.

Herbert Hoover once told a housing conference when he was President that "Home, Sweet Home," was not written about a flat. But neither was it inspired by a mansion. A visitor who won the coveted chance to "go through" one of New York's famous mansions of yesteryear exclaimed: "It's about as cozy as Grand Central Station!"

Luxury living there still is in New York—on Fifth and Park Avenues and in the Sutton Place and East Fifties developments which have recently replaced midtown slums on the East River. But hotels, apartments, apartment hotels, and clubs mostly house wealth and fashion if it stays in town. Mansions are almost as passé as Victorias and coachmen. It's smarter to live in the suburbs and fly to business, as a hangar and gleaming planes on the East River hard by Wall Street bear witness.

The owners of the vanishing mansions of Manhattan probably will not miss them, but what about the sight-seers and sight-seeing buses? Can the barker no longer bark, "We are now passing the Vanderbilt or Astorbilt house"? The best he can do is to point out where it used to be. The decline in mansions is writing finis to an era of magnificence, if not always of beauty.

The Motif of the Sea

Book News of the Day

EDMUND VALE'S compact treatise on THE WAY OF SHIPS (New York: Scribner. $2) is divided into three parts—sea, sail, and power. It evolves from a philosophy regarding the shape of things that pertain to the sea. If they are of natural origin, he points out, whether shells, birds, or sandbars, they give the impression of having been designed to appear "sea-ish." And if they are the work of men, a short course of evolution will give the seaworthy stamp.

He cites the sailing ship of the seventies to illustrate the approach to perfection men achieved in adapting their seagoing handiwork to natural forces. Since the author apparently is an Englishman, it is natural that he should hold up examples of English artistry to underscore this point.

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Referring to the exquisite clipper of the Cutty Sark type to substantiate his opinion that the motif of the sea is a flowing curve, he says: "She was a perfect symphony of flowing curves—the sweep of the bows, the swell of the hull, the turn of the counter, and all the complex rhythm of sails, spars, and rigging. Perfection; full bloom; lasting barely two decades after a million years of growth."

Mr. Vale writes feelingly of the masters and designers of the clipper ship period. The successful captain was not merely the one who dared to "crack on" sail almost to the breaking point, he contends, but one who possessed some extra quality which was a product of an inborn sympathy as incalculable as genius. Such outstanding designers as Steele of Greenock and McKay of Boston, he adds, were also so gifted.

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The author reduces the technicalities of his three-sided treatise to terms of function and design the layman can readily grasp. The book is a reliable working manual of maritime matters. It is unfortunate, in view of this, that captions under two photographs illustrating definitions in the text of a brigantine and a barkentine have inadvertently been interchanged.

A good word must be said, too, for Mr. Vale's observations on the development of power in ships. His comments on Brunel's fabulous failure, Great Eastern, Parson's turbines with which he astounded the experts by steaming thirty-five-knot circles around the Grand Fleet in the naval review at Spithead in 1897, Froude's experimental tank for testing ship models, the pros and cons on the value of the tank tests made on the America's Cup yacht Ranger in 1937, emphasize the range and historical completeness of this practical little book.

H. T.

Will It Come to This?

The Old West Wanes

Embers From the Campfires of Owen Wister's Day

THE Old West, like the golden age, has always existed in men's memories, or at least so far as our records go. Lewis and Clark came upon French traders who could remember when the country was new, and the mountain men of the heroic era from 1810 to 1840 decried yearly the melancholy evidences that time was corroding their trappers' paradise. The beaver was disappearing; rival companies were crowding the lately untouched streams; trading forts with their softening influences were replacing the old, wild freedom of the yearly "Rendezvous," where the trappers had been wont to dispose of their peltries.

The first wagon trains that pushed across the Rockies could remind later caravans that now ferries made the passage of rivers easy, freight wagons carried supplies to distant posts, and there was even a smithy at Bridger's Fort in Wyoming. Soldiers laboring to keep the telegraph wires clear in the middle '60s in spite of the malice and mischief of Indians, to whom the singing wires were a challenge that small boys understand well, looked back on the romantic period of the Pony Express; and when a fantastic dream came true and in 1869 steel rails linked the coasts, and the wanton destruction of the buffalo began in earnest, old-timers could shake their heads and lament the lost days of their youth.

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Still, enough of the Old West remained in 1885 to take possession of a pale young man from the East and make true of him the words he wrote of Coleridge:

> A half-great poet once had a wholly great day, and in that great day he was able to write a poem that has lived.

Substitute "novel" for "poem," and you have "The Virginian," certainly the one of Owen Wister's books that will survive, because he wrote it from the heart and so with a warming simplicity managed to put into it the spell of a land and a time that he could never, he said, forget, as long as he lived. There is no detail of his descriptions, from the haunting odor of the sagebrush to the cold clarity of snowy peaks, that does not strike the reader like a pang of homesickness.

But all that was over, he said, in 1902. The great days were gone and would not come again; time had "flowed faster than his ink." Yet he admitted, too, that the mountains were still there, and the high plains that for all their flatness are 6,000 feet above sea level, and the clear, heady air.

The horsemen are gone; the young men who lived hard, worked hard and played hard, who were as kings in their self-respect and who would speak politely but brook no offense. Well, perhaps not wholly gone; their kind now drive trucks, and in the days to come we may look back and sigh for the running lights of the trailer truck, and the bright perils of the dude ranch.

* * *

The phase of the West that so enchanted Owen Wister passed quickly. There is a satisfaction in the happy circumstance that he came upon it at the right time to interpret it, and a sympathetic, almost personal, pleasure that this sojourn in the cattle country should have befallen an impressionable and gifted young man. And none too soon, for the cattle empire slipped away with the turn of the century, with the coming of the automobile and the paved road, with the settler and his plow. It has joined the long procession of legends of the West, felt more vividly than a great deal of better documented history because it is enmeshed in the wizardry, the white magic of the region.

Our grandchildren may look back wistfully on the West of our time, when there were still immense uninhabited tracts; when the railroad for all its pride was still a lonely, fragile line of steel, dwarfed into insignificance by the empty, undulating plains, the unspoiled mountains; when filling stations were far apart and some of the tourist cabins did not have electric lights. And they will be right, and their children's children; for while the air sparkles, the sage is pungent and mountains encircle the plains, while the strong sunlight mocks the sorry pall we have cast over our lowland cities and the clean water tumbles from the snowfields, freedom and adventure will wait in that country. Wait, perhaps, for an Owen Wister to discover and immortalize its current phase.

MARY ZIRKLE

North : . South . . East . . West

Independent Texas

By Frank L. Perrin

IN NO state, whether in North or South, is there a greater degree of political independence consistently shown than in Texas. Observers and students who are just now seeking to analyze the result of the recent primary election there, ostensibly with the hope of ascertaining its influence or significance nationally, will have their labor for their pains. It will be sought, no doubt, to attribute the defeat of Representative Maury Maverick, the Congressional candidate favored by President Roosevelt and the New Deal high command, to the lack of cordiality displayed by Vice-President Garner, favorite son of the Lone Star State, at the time of Mr. Roosevelt's recent visit. And it may be attempted to show that the choice of the picturesque flour salesman, Mr. W. Lee O'Daniel, of Fort Worth, who has conducted a "hillbilly" campaign for the Governorship, is an intended and considered repudiation of any possible or probable third-term program.

Whatever national significance may be superficially indicated, it should be understood, as the fact will eventually be made to appear, that the Democratic voters in Texas have not, so far as state and local political affairs are concerned, been greatly influenced in making their decision by somewhat larger and somewhat more important national problems. Texas is essentially an independent unit in the family of states. Its people have refused to follow significant national trends in the arena of politics. The most recent result is indicative of this independence. Whatever other qualities Mr. O'Daniel may possess in abundance, it is chiefly apparent at the moment that he is a clever showman. His act has caught the fancy and applause of enough voters to virtually assure his election to the highest office within the gift of the people of the state.

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Much as one may admire and encourage absolute political independence, it is difficult to envision it as a substantial quality when it is manifested only within one party or group. Thus limited or circumscribed, the matter of selection or choice turns usually upon personality rather than determined fitness. Thus the "showman," whose ability to serve has not been proved, distances somewhat more experienced competitors in a race in which the usual rules are ignored.

It may be that while it is agreed that complete political independence is commendable and that it should be encouraged, it is wise, after all, to observe some of the rules of the game. In Texas, within comparatively recent years, repeated mistakes have been made in choosing chief executive officers. There is no need for particularization or the naming of names. In neighboring states, likewise, the people of Texas have observed the unwisdom of hair-trigger decisions or emotional politics.

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Perhaps it will be discovered that the greatest measure of political independence is not realized in those states or countries where undisputed domination is possible by those of a single faction, bloc, party or ism. It is a far cry, in miles or in social or political conditions, from Texas and Louisiana to the arbitrarily governed countries of Europe. But in the display of acquired or vested absolutism the political party which fears no successful competition seems sometimes to rule as recklessly and as unwisely as its much maligned red or black shirted contemporary.

The acid test which should be applied, even in Texas, it may finally be realized, would determine, or seek to determine the strength of a candidate were he to be opposed in the final election by a candidate of another party of comparable voting power. In these days of readjustment and striving for a better way, politically and industrially, party lines have been upset and shattered. The day may soon come when new alignments may destroy the vested power of prevailing political majorities.

The New Deal high command has no alliance with the old line democracy of the so-called Solid South. It has profited by this solidarity in gaining temporary ascendancy. But there are lacking any convincing indications that the South has profited by the strange alliance.

The Wide Horizon

Decline of the Spell-Binders

By D. M. MacKegg

LONDON

AT THE time of the recent Stafford by-election in England, Mr. Lloyd George made one of his most vigorous and crushing speeches. To the accompaniment of rousing cheers from thousands of throats, his white hair waving in the wind, he said that the National Government "crumpled and crawled before the dictators." He spoke with scorn of their "twittering little protests, just like a frightened bird on a tree that sees its nest has been disturbed and flies away." His voice rang with contempt as he referred to the Prime Minister's dawdling and dallying and fooling about.

It was a tremendous performance. The press gave it an enormous boost. The vast open-air audience went into transports of enthusiasm.

At Stafford Mr. Lloyd George proved once again, in his most irresistibly fighting form, that the age of oratory, or at least of rhetoric, is by no means dead.

But the sequel was equally interesting. The Government—the despised Government which Mr. Lloyd George so vigorously trounced—actually increased its majority. At a time when by-elections generally were going badly for them, the net result of this denunciatory eloquence seemed to be to give them hundreds of votes that they had not possessed before.

Now this is a significant thing.

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The time of the spell-binders is over, not because the spell-binders are gone, but because their spells no longer permanently bind.

Through many years now Mr. Lloyd George has found it so. Possibly the greatest British orator of his time, he has failed to gather round him even the nucleus of a party.

The experience of Mr. Winston Churchill is somewhat similar. Mr. Churchill is not, perhaps, an orator in the strict sense of the word. Physically his voice is too small to command multitudes. But he is master of the incisive phrase, the excoriating attack. As a speaker he has for more than a decade held the House of Commons in the hollow of his hand. Yet until a few weeks ago he never came within measurable distance of the Premiership. Moreover, his present nearness to the possibility of that office is not due to his effectiveness as a speaker. It is entirely the result of his having identified himself more determinedly than anyone else with the doctrine of collective security, whose supporters are ready to band themselves around anyone who will wholeheartedly hold the banner of their beliefs aloft.

In contrast to these two brilliant men there is the figure of Mr. Neville Chamberlain. It was confidently predicted about the time of Mr. Anthony Eden's resignation that Mr. Chamberlain's period of office was approaching its end. Since then he has made many speeches, most of which have created a singularly unfortunate impression. So little of an orator is he that, although speaking with deep feeling, he recently found himself able to describe the sending of British ships to the bottom of the sea by Italian airmen as "not nice." Perhaps the best thing that can be said about Mr. Chamberlain's speaking is that it is generally audible. Though there have been times when his friends have wondered whether that is altogether a merit.

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Yet a great part of the British nation—a much greater part than the progressive press suggests—believes in Mr. Chamberlain's common sense, his desire for peace and conciliation, his sincerity and character; and the consequence is that his seat in the saddle is still pretty firm, while more brilliant men are vainly wearing out their energies in clutching at the elusive stirrups.

There is nothing in Britain comparable with the fireside chats over the radio of President Roosevelt. President Roosevelt's talks really appear to influence votes and to mold convictions. But in Britain the radio technique of political speaking has received little attention. From time to time, especially during the stress and turmoil of a general election, political leaders come to the microphone, and put before the public the philosophy of their position. But they do it coldly, detachedly, with little enthusiasm or effectiveness, for the whole tradition of the British Broadcasting Corporation is one of well-bred impartiality. In the very nature of the case, these speakers can show none of that intimate friendliness, that button-holing of the individual, that frank man-to-man confidential approach of the American President. The microphone in Britain is still unconquered and neglected territory so far as politics are concerned.

Mirror of World Opinion

Security

THERE can be no peace or security or permanence of happiness for mankind except under the rule of law and order, of reason and of good faith. —Mr. Neville Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham.